California GARDEN

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER
1991
Volume 82 No. 5
ISSN 0008-1116
$1.50

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

Aug. 17-Sep. 2 **JULIAN WEED SHOW** & Art Mart
Julian Town Hall, Main & Washington. Daily: 9-5 p.m. Free. Call 765-1857.

Sep. 5 **THE HUNTINGTON** First Thursday Garden Talk
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. "Creating Your Own Botanical Garden" by James Folsom, Director, Huntington Botanical Gardens. How to transform an ordinary garden. Plant sale. 2:30 p.m. Free. Call 818/405-2282.

Sep. 10-Nov. 10 **THE HUNTINGTON** "An English Arcadia" Exhibition
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. Art work relating to the history of gardens & buildings now owned by the National Trust in Great Britain. Public lectures in conjunction with exhibition. Tues.-Fri.: 1-4:30 p.m. Sat. & Sun.: 10:30-4:30 p.m. $5 donation suggested. Call 818/405-2141.

Sep. 14 **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION** Demonstration
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. Irina Gronberg, well-known local botanical illustrator, will demonstrate how to draw plants. Bring sketchbook, pencils, & comfortable chair. Meet at gift shop. 10:30 a.m. Admission free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

Sep. 21 **AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY** Semi-annual Show
Ecke Building, Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 11-3 p.m. Admission free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

Sep. 21 & 22 **HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY** Second Fall Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

Sep. 25-29 **SANTA BARBARA MUSEUM OF ART** East Coast Tour
1130 State Street, Santa Barbara, 93101. "Art, Arboreta and Estates," Philadelphia, William Kloss, art historian & Smithsonian lecturer/Isabelle C. Greene, landscape architect. Visit her Silver Garden, the Du Pont estate at Nemours, & museums. Call 805/962-4680 or 805/963-4364.

Sep. 26 **SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL** "Creative Challenge"
Casa del Prado, Room 207, Balboa Park. Floral design program by Bob Thomas, internationally known designer. 1 p.m. $10 donation. Call 942-8161.

Sep. 28 & 29 **SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB** Fall Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun.: 10-5 p.m. Free.

Sep. 30 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Lake Arrowhead Bus Trip
Beautiful mountain vistas and north of San Bernardino. Three hour bus ride. Lunch, lake cruises, shopping, guided nature trail hike. See the sign-up information in the left hand column of page 147.

Oct. Weekends **SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** Canyoneers Outdoor Program
Free guided nature walks. Information/brochure: 232-3821.

Oct. 1 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Flower Arranging Class
Casa del Prado, Room 102, Balboa Park. "Creative Designs," Adrienne Green, internationally known floral designer. Class size limited. 9:30-3 p.m. $15. Registration: 232-5762 or 298-5182.

Oct. 5 & 6 **BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY** Fall Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Free.

Oct. 5 & 6 **POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB** Standard Flower Show
Poway Community Center Auditorium, 13094 Bowron Road. Amateur plant lovers may visit or exhibit for prizes. Sat.: 2-4 p.m.; Sun.: 12-4 p.m. Free. Call 748-6324 or 748-9565.

Oct. 5 & 6 **SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN** Fall Plant Sale
26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes. Propagation Workshop plants grown by volunteers include some not available in nurseries. Sat. & Sun.: 9-3 p.m. $3 garden admission. Call 213/544-1948.

Oct. 8 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Appalachian Basket Weaving Class
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Martha Rosenberg, instructor. Materials furnished. 9:30-3 p.m. $19 members; $21 non-members. Class limited. Registration: 232-5762 or 298-5182.

(Continued on page 152)

San Diego Floral Association
INCORPORATED MARCH 1910

Published by
San Diego Floral Association
for 81 Years

PUBLICATION STAFF
EDITOR
John J. Gagliardi
ASSISTANT EDITOR
Lucy Warren
EDITOR EMERITUS
Elizabeth Glover
Allethe Macdonald
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Donald Boyer
PRODUCTION EDITORS
John J. Gagliardi
Lucy Warren
CONSULTANTS
Betty Newton
Dr. George Herring
Frances Clare
STAFF WRITERS
Penny Bunker
Mary Lou Orphey
Tineke Wilders
Mary Jordan
Lucy Warren
STAFF ARTIST
Celia Hanson
COORDINATORS
Advertising
Lynn Beyerle
Renewals
Bill Rathmann

PRINTED BY:
Neyenesch Printers, Inc.
2750 Kettner Boulevard
San Diego, CA 92101

Manuscripts are invited. Deadline is 90-days prior to publication date. All manuscripts and illustrations submitted will be handled carefully but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. All submissions must be double spaced and accompanied by returned postage, if you expect them to be returned to you. *Hortus Third* is the authority for all botanical names used in this magazine. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of the *California Garden*.

Address all editorial material to:
California Garden
San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado Room 105, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619

Postmaster, Send change of address to:
California Garden,
Casa del Prado Room 105
Balboa Park, San Diego, CA

California SINCE 1909
GARDEN
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NO. ISSN 0008-1116

San Diego Floral Association &
Garden Center
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619
Monday through Friday
10 a.m. to 12 and 1 to 3 p.m.
619/232-5762

VOLUME 82 **NUMBER 5**

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1991

130 Horticultural Calendar . . . . . Mary Jordan
132 Landscape Ideas with Native Plants . . . Stephanie Holsinger
133 Where to See California Native Plants . . . . . Lucy Warren
. . . . . Patricia Kastama
135 Native Shrubs for Planting . . . . . Peter D. Barnhart
137 The Best of California Farms . . . . . Staff Edited
138 A Farm in Ramona . . . . . Carol Close
139 Edible Pod Peas . . . . . Joyce Gemmell
140 A Bit About Bamboo . . . . . Betty N. Shor
141 Fuschia with Variegated Leaves . . . Gladys Reed Robinson
142 A Beastly Garden . . . . . Gloria Glasser
143 Dealing with a Drought . . . . . Forrest Cress
146 San Diego Xeriscape Conference . . . . . Jan Tubiolo
147 Bus Trips . . . . . Helen Gagliardi
148 Book Reviews . . . . . Mary Lou Orphey
153 Now is the Time . . . . . Penny Bunker
156 Affiliates . . . . . Nancy Cottingham

The cover illustration was contributed by Mary Jane Lindley, a retired graphic artist who originally worked in New York. Mary Jane currently volunteers her time and talents. Her illustration is the BUSH SUNFLOWER (Encelia californica), a low shrubby plant to 3", with 2½" yellow flowers and dark centers. All wildflower illustrations in this issue can be seen in the Point Loma Native Plant Preserve in Collier Park on the westward side of Nimitz Boulevard.

Single copies of the current issue of *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* magazine can be purchased for $1.50 at the locations listed.

CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, Inc., 447-8207, 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, CA 91006.
MISSION HILLS NURSERY, 295-2808, 1525 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego, CA 92103.
OUCHI NURSERY, 2263-6114, 5003 Imperial Ave., San Diego, CA 92113.
PACIFIC TREE FARMS, 422-2400, 4301 Lynwood Drive, Chula Vista, CA 92010.
SAN DIEGO FLORAL GARDEN CENTER, 232-5762, Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619.
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, 224-8271, 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego, CA 92110
FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your next show.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (ISSN 0008-116), a non-profit publication, is published bi-monthly for $7.00 per year or $13.00 for two years, by San Diego Floral Association, Inc. Single copy is $1.50. For foreign delivery add $6.00. Entered as second class matter, December 8, 1910 at the San Diego Post Office under the Act of March 3, 1879. Second Class Postage paid at San Diego.

LANDSCAPE IDEAS WITH CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS

Stephanie Chase Holsinger

IF THE DROUGHT in Southern California has turned your green thumb brown, try implementing some drought-resistant California natives in your landscaping. Drought-tolerant natives are an aesthetic option for ground covers, preventing erosion, and enriching the soil with nutrients.

Native ground covers and shrubs are great background fillers for those sparse areas and work well as borders. Natives are fairly adaptable to their surroundings and can be integrated with existing garden favorites if kept separate from those areas that are watered regularly.

The distinctive foliage and vibrantly colored blossoms of many drought-resistant native shrubs make them ideal ornamental choices requiring minimal care or water. The blossoming manzanitas and ceanothus bushes provide a wide array of landscaping possibilities.

The manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos*) range from the quickly spreading low lying ground cover to shrubs of tree size proportions. The manzanita is probably the most handsome of the native shrubs with its mahogany colored bark, sturdy foliage and urn-shaped blossoms ranging in color from white to pale pink. The manzanitas are extremely drought-resistant requiring very little water. They work well under native oaks, as border edgings, on slopes, and mix well with other drought-resistant shrubs. The manzanitas should receive what little water they need from drip irrigation rather than being watered directly overhead.

Another prime drought-tolerant California native shrub is the *ceanothus*, California lilac. There are 43 varieties of the California native ceanothus, which are known for their blue blossoms in the spring. The abundant flower clusters range from many shades of blue to white and lavender. Because the ceanothus is so drought-tolerant, it is ideal for dry borders and is an excellent companion for the manzanita, providing colorful blossoms as early as February. The Carmel Creeper (*Ceanothus gris.* var. *horiz.*) is a ground cover that spreads quickly and is a good slope covering which prevents erosion. Most ceanothus prefer dry sunny areas, although the Carmel Creeper prefers dry shade.

Perhaps the most visually diverse of the California natives is the Redbud (*Ceris occidentalis*), a deciduous tree-sized shrub. Native to the slopes of the Laguna and Cuyamaca mountains, the Redbud blooms magenta pink to reddish purple February through April. Its seed pods are red and the foliage turns red at elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The Redbud grows well on dry slopes and enriches the soil with nitrogen. Its attractiveness can be enhanced by planting it with ceanothus (the dark green leaves of the ceanothus complement the red foliage of the Redbud) and it can be under planted with colorful ground covers to complement its red coloring as well.

For ground covering that adds a western look to your garden, the buckwheat (*Erigonum*) is a sturdy plant that blooms from June through the fall. It is a good way to fill in an open area and is the absolute best California native at controlling erosion. The buckwheat is suitable for landscaping semi-dry borders, as well as slopes and works well in conjunction with the native sagebrush (*Salvia*).

The California natives are extremely self-reliant and do not need much water once established. A few waterings in the summer is enough for most drought-resistant natives. They receive most of their water during the fall and winter months. If it is a dry winter, like it has been, supplement watering with deep irregular waterings, about once a month. Drought-resistant plants should not be over watered or they will develop root rot and die. Watering by way of drip irrigation can help eliminate the potential for root rot. Natives should be planted during dry periods; transplanting is best when done in the fall.

Prior to transplanting, the soil should be prepared as a mixture of half potting soil and half ground soil, working the soil over well to provide adequate drainage. For best results, dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the container the plant is potted in. Curled rootbound roots should be pulled off so that the root tips are pointing down. Immediately following transplanting, the plant should be deeply watered followed by waterings every five days the first few weeks. Taper water off to once every ten days until late May, at which time cut back to about once every three weeks. After its first year the plant should need very little water.

So before you completely give up the yard because of water shortages, consider some California native options. Planting California natives is a way to have a colorful, living yard without the water bill, while keeping a piece of native California in your own backyard.

SOURCES:

Schmidt, Marjorie G., Growing California Native Plants, University of California Press, 1980.

DeHart, Jeanine, Weber Nursery, 237 Seeman Drive, Encinitas, CA 92024 (Weber Nursery specializes in native California plants.)

STEPHANIE CHASE HOLSINGER graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1990 with a degree in journalism. She is currently pursuing free-lancing opportunities. She works for Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Publishers.

WHERE TO SEE CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS

Lucy Warren and Patricia Kastama

WHEN PEOPLE FIRST MOVE to California they are likely to have come from geographic regions where climates include a great deal more rain. By comparison the rural landscape in Southern California looks barren and harsh. Native plants clump rather than cover the bare ground giving a spotty appearance to the vegetation. Could this be the paradise, the lush land of dreams depicted in the movies? Sorry, Dorothy, you're not in Kansas anymore, but you do have the opportunity to experience and work with an entirely new set of landscaping materials. Early horticulturalists such as George Hall, Kate Sessions, and Flora Kimball recognized the southern California area both as ambient and high in potential for non-native plants, and as wealthy in native plants (5,000 species). Prior to the

Photo by Lucy Warren

immense undertaking of the California water system, local resources limited availability of water for landscape use. Homeowners set their own priorities, usually designating water for the vegetable garden and limited cultivated species, such as a precious rose bush or two as all watering was done by hand.

Kate Sessions' enthusiasm for numerous native plant species popularized their use in the San Diego area. Her early columns in the newspaper and in California Garden lauded the beauty and encouraged the propagation of natives such as the Matilaja or California tree poppy (*Romneya Coulteri*) and the California lilac (*Ceanothus cyaneus*).

Nearly one hundred years later we again face the reality of our climate with an extended period of drought affecting the entire state. Meanwhile, little has changed for the native plants. They still occupy the back country and survive the will of the environment... once again they are gaining popularity as viable prospects for home gardeners. Just as deciduous plants lose their leaves in the winter, native plants, both flowers and shrubs have dormant periods during which they rest, so they do not look lush all year. Many should be planted during their dormant period to best survive, exactly when they look the worst in the nurseries. Following is a list of places to see California native plants at all different times of the year to determine which ones you find suitable for your own garden. Many gardens have native plant displays, the list includes those which concentrate on California natives or have indentification systems or guides to the plants.

Balboa Park managment is currently working on a Native Plant Demonstration Garden at Morley Field. While still in development, Park Ranger Dan Bylin is designing a small trail and plant numbering system to aide in identification of native plants.

San Diego County

Central

Cabrillo National Monument - Bayside Trail
1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive
Point Loma, CA 92107 Tel:619/557-5450
9 a.m. - sunset daily, $3 parking fee.

Collier Park West - Point Loma Native Plant Preserve
Corner of Greene and Mendicino
Ocean Beach, CA 92107 619/223-3813 or 222-3652

County Demonstration Garden
County Administration Center
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92101
Corner of Cedar Street & Pacific Coast Highway.

Torrey Pines State Reserve
North Torrey Pines Road
San Diego, CA Tel:619/755-2063
9 a.m. - sunset daily, parking fee, guided tours available, plant lists available.

East
Silverwood Wildlife Sanctuary/Nature Education Center
13003 Wildcat Canyon Road
Lakeside, CA 92040 Tel:619/443-2998
9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Sundays, guided walks 10 a.m. & 1:30 p.m., self guided trail guide available.

San Diego Wild Animal Park
15500 San Pasqual Road
Escondido, CA Tel:619/480-0100 or 747-8702
9 a.m. - 6 p.m. daily, $1 parking fee, admission fee or Zoological Society membership required, Helen Chamlee Native Plant Garden (also Baja California Garden), self guided tour map available.

North
Carlsbad Municipal Water District
5950 El Camino Real
Carlsbad, CA Tel:619/438-2722
8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday, Xeriscape landscape garden, plant lists available.

Quail Botanical Gardens
230 Quail Gardens Drive
Encinitas, CA Tel:619/436-3036
8 a.m. - 6 p.m. daily, $1 parking fee, docent tour 10 a.m. Saturday, brochure for self guided tours available.

South
Southwestern Community College
900 Otay Lakes Road
Chula Vista, CA Tel:619/421-6700
Small arboretum, some mature native plants, call for information.

Riverside County
Santa Rosa Plateau Preserve
22115 Tenaja Road
Murrieta, CA 92362 Tel:714/677-6951
Self guided trails, docent tours available.

Los Angeles Area
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
1500 North College Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711 Tel:714/625-8767
8 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily, free map available at entrance, begun in 1926 as the first native plant botanical garden in Southern California.

Theodore Payne Foundation
10459 Tuxvord Street
Sun Valley, CA 91352 Tel:818/768-1802
8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Tuesday - Saturday, native plant demonstration garden and nursery in memory of one of the early native plant enthusiasts.

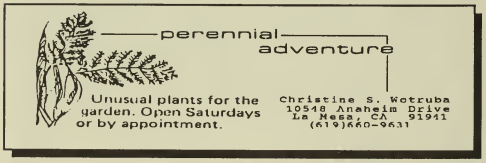
The Wrigley Memorial Botanic Garden
P. O. Box 88, 1400 Avalon Canyon Road
Avalon, CA 90704 Tel:213-510-2288
8 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily, sometimes closed on holidays so confirm in advance, $1 admission, plants well labeled, includes insular endemic trees.

Santa Barbara Area
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden
1212 Mission Canyon Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105 Tel:805/682-4726
10 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily, docent tours available.

La Purissima Mission
Three miles north of Lompoc off SR 246
Lompoc, CA 93436 Tel:805/733-3713
Open daily, operated as State Park. Many acres of coastal chaparral hills and riparian woodlands. Many mature native plants.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
Jacob, Irene & Walter, Gardens of North America and Hawaii, A Travelers Guide, Timber Press, 1985, Portland, OR
Sigg, Eric, California Public Gardens, A Visitor's Guide, John Muir Publications, 1991, Santa Fe, NM
Johnson, Eric A. and Scott Millard, Beautiful Gardens, Ironwood Press, 1991, Tucson, AZ
All books are available in the SDFA Library.

LUCY WARREN garden writer and Associate Editor of California Garden, with PATRICIA T. KASTAMA, President, San Diego Floral Association and native plant enthusiast.



Quail Botanical Gardens
Annual Plant Sale

Nov 2, Sat: 10am - 1pm, Members Pre-Sale
Nov 2, Sat: 1pm - 4pm, General Public
Nov 3, Sun: 10am - 4pm, General Public

Drought Tolerant Plants, Horticultural Books, Succulent Wreaths, Dried Plant Material, Gourmet Jams & Jellies, Gems & Minerals. Demonstrations, Exhibits, and Seminars. Free Admission & Parking.

Quail Botanical Gardens
230 Quail Gardens Drive
Encinitas, CA 92024
(619) 436-3036

NATIVE SHRUBS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE PLANTING

Peter D. Barnhart

(Reprint from **California Garden** August, 1922)

OUR NATIVE SHRUBS are not appreciated at their true worth in the planting of either large or small places. In this article I shall try at least, to show their value for beautifying the yards and the gardens of this Southland. As I said before, in my piece about Herbaceous plants, so I repeat; natives require only about the tithe of the water and the attention one must bestow on Exotics to make them thrive; to have them luxuriant in foliage and flower. Moreover there are some of our natives which are so impatient with the watering of the average gardener, that they seem to say: "Well, it's no use trying to look good, because my keeper doesn't have sense enough to understand that I am a dry subject, was so before the Volstead act became law, yet he keeps pouring water on me continually, and I guess I shall quit the job and let him try some of my fellows who know no better than to be continually deluged." And they die. Sure as fate most of our natives will die if treated like plants are treated on the Atlantic Coast. I have now been in this state going on twenty-six years and up to this time have not met a half dozen professional gardeners who have grasped the idea that this is a desert country. Even a blue grass lawn is an exotic, which never was intended for climactic conditions such as prevail in Southern California, yet there are men and women who must have just that sort of thing, or be very uncomfortable in mind. Heavens, will we never learn any sense. Water, water, water, everlastingly pouring on water. More cultivation and more fertilizer, and less water would produce more flowers than we get by our present methods.

RED BUCKWHEAT (*Eriogonum grande* var. *rebescens*) shrub to 3', almost horizontal, with green leaves with white-woolly undersides, red flowers.

But to get back to the subject; Native shrubs for our gardens and our more extensive landscape planting. *Dendromicon rigidum*, our shrubby Poppy will show its golden colors for seven months of the year if mulched with course manure and watered once each month during July, August and September, and be clothed with luxuriant foliage the whole year. Watered frequently during the dry summer days, death is sure to be the result. The same is true of Matilija poppy, *Romneya coulteri*.

The Fuchsia flowered gooseberry; *Ribes speciosum* will go dormant during the summer no matter how much water is applied to it, hence it is a waste of both time and water to try to keep it green. But when Autumn days dawn, and nights become cool, and may be damp, it will awake from its siesta, and if given a little attention in the shape of stable manure and a little water, it puts on a mantle of glossy green leaves. Along about the first of the year covers itself with glory in the form of scarlet flowers like unto some species of Fuchsia hence the common name.

Then there is the *Mimulus* tribe of shrubs; *Diplacus* is the Generic name applied to them by scholastics. This is one family of plants which is an exception to the rule of dry culture which I have been advocating. It will stand a lot of water, thrive and bloom ten months of the year. It is not necessary for me to say that there are several colors, dark red to white, and the hills of San Diego are aflame with the red species.

For a berried plant *Rhamnus crocea* is not excelled in beauty by any other berried plant. Its bright red fruits ripen during the summer months. Then for winter - spring is a more appropriate name for our rainy season - Christmas berry is equal to any Exotic. *Heteromeles arbutifolia* is the name that has been applied to it. I have tried it in mixed shrubberies where water had to be applied to keep the foreigners going, and those plants were not a whit better than those growing in the wild. For a low growing tree it is fine for avenue planting.

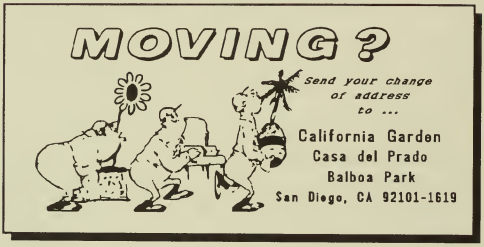
Then, too, it makes a fine stock for working pear and quince on, and I shall try it for the tree roses as an experiment. It belongs to the Rose Tribe. Shrubby Pentstemons are a gorgeous sight if given a half chance.

California Slippery Elm; *Fremontia Californica*, is another beautiful subject, which, if watered freely, will give up the ghost and the gardener wonders what is the matter. The same is true of Wooly Blue Curls, *Trichostems lanatum*. And what a gem it is, whether in bud or in bloom.

Of Lupins there are a number worthy a place in every collection. They yellow flowered species appeal to me most, although there are a number of good blues. *Lathyrus splendens*, a native of San Diego is not surpassed for beauty when in bloom, by any other vice in cultivation, and if you want to kill it, water it freely.

This article is intended for gardeners of the south half of the state. No attempt is made to cover all subjects for decorative purposes, rather to direct the thoughts of men and women who garden in to the channel of thought that this is a **Peculiar People**, with a style of gardening **distinctively** of our own creation, and when gardeners who really know the game come this way, from far off lands, they will have something different to see and to think about, which is the essence of a recreation, when on goes on vacation.

Phlox



THE TESTED PRODUCTS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY GARDENING!

MILORGANITE - **Since 1928 the only salt free organic fertilizer.**

LOAMEX - **The professionals choice in long lasting organic soil amendment.**

FERTI-PILLS - **Feeds trees and shrubs safely for 2 years.**

SARVON - **The enzyme, humic acid penetrant that reduces water usage. Ideal for slopes, container and all garden plantings.**

ASK FOR THESE PRODUCTS AT YOUR FAVORITE NURSERY.

ENJOY THE BEST OF CALIFORNIA FARMS

IF YOU ENJOY THE MOUTH-WATERING taste of California's farm fresh summer fruits and vegetables, you may want to treat yourself by buying directly from one of the state's farmers either at the farm or at a certified farmers' market.

To find such a market or a nearby farm, the California Department of Food and Agriculture's Direct market Program distributes a Farmer-To-Consumer Directory which lists the certified farmers' markets and nearly 1,000 farmers in the state who sell produce from their farms.

The directory lists the farms by county and tells what types of produce are available, operating hours and special facilities such as picnic areas, hay rides or the availability of organically grown produce.

The certified farmers' markets, where individual farmers sell directly to the public, are inspected by the county agricultural commissioners to ensure the farmers actually grow the items being sold.

The popularity of these markets has grown steadily as many consumers enjoy browsing through the stalls and getting acquainted with the grower. There is also an opportunity to sample the crops and get tips on recipes and proper storage. This summer there are 171 certified farmers' markets operating throughout the state. A free copy of the directory is available from CDFA DIRECT MARKETING PROGRAM, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 or by calling 800/952-5272.

CERTIFIED FARMERS MARKETS

TUESDAYS: Escondido on Grand Ave., between Broadway and Maple 4 p.m. - 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAYS: North County, 3660 Sunset Drive, across from North County Fair, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
THURSDAYS: Downtown Vista, call 619/726-8545.
SATURDAYS: Pacific Beach on Mission Avenue, between Reed and Pacific Beach Boulevard. Promenade Shopping Mall 8 a.m. - 11 a.m. Vista, corner of Escondido and Eucalyptus in the City Hall parking lot 8 a.m. - 11 a.m. Del Mar, on Camino Del mar at 10th Street 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. San Marcos, 1020 San marcos Boulevard noon - 4 p.m.

Antonelli Brothers
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
2545 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, California 95062
36-page Color Catalog $1.00

HARVEST CALENDAR

January: Avocados, macadamia nuts, strawberries, kumquats, lemons, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, rhubarb.
February: Navel oranges, lemons, limequats, avocados, kumquats, strawberries, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, rhubarb.
March: Navel oranges, lemons, limequats, strawberries, avocadoes, squash, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, rhubarb.
April: Grapefruit, Valencia oranges, lemons, strawberries, avocados, squash, cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb.
May: Grapefruit, Valencia oranges, lemons, strawberries, avocados, corn, green beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, cabbage, rhubarb.
June: Valencia oranges, lemons, strawberries, avocados, eggplant, corn, cucumbers, cabbage, peppers, potatoes, tomatoes.
July: Watermelon, strawberries, Valencia oranges, lemons, avocados, eggplant, cucumbers, corn, tomatoes, peppers, potatoes.
August: Valencia oranges, lemons, avocados, peppers, cucumbers, corn, eggplant, pumpkin, sweet potatoes.
September: Lemons, mangoes, limequats, cucumbers, pumpkins, tomatoes, eggplant, green beans, sweet potatoes.
October: Macadamia nuts, fuyu persimmons, lemons, limes, mangoes, limeqats, avocados, asparagus, pumpkins, tomatoes, green beans, corn, cucumbers, squash, eggplant.
November: Macadamia nuts, lemons, limes, mangoes, kumquats, limequats, avocados, pumpkins, tomatoes, asparagus, squash, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, celery.
December: Macadamia nuts, lemons, kumquats, limequats, avocados, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, cabbage, cauliflower, celery.

2600 Sarver Lane
(619) 744-0600
Sarver Nursery Co.
of California
Azaleas and Cannas our Specialty
Rosalind E. Sarver, owner
P.O. Box 905
San Marcos, CA 92079

A FARM IN RAMONA

Carol Close

THE FARM NEXT DOOR is a place I really love to visit. Nobody lives there. The owners live in San Diego. One of them, Dan Jantz, 94, lives in a downtown retirement hotel. The other, Roscoe Smith, retired eight years ago from carpentry.

But Tuesdays and Saturdays Roscoe picks Pappy up at six am. They breakfast at a cafe in El Cajon and head up highway 67 to their 4-acre farm in Ramona.

The best description of the farm is "southern California natural or dry woodland" with a couple of eucalyptus forests for firewood, a football-sized field of red flowers in winter and lavender ones in spring, fillare and gillia (pink maids), a vernal pool pond with a buckwheat and rock-covered hill. There seem to be acres and acres of blue-eyed grass and brodeias, plus a fruit orchard with a dozen stonefruit trees, nut trees, a romantic grape arbor, a windmill and old-fashioned wood, holding tank, wisteria on the back barbed-wire fences and boysenberries on fences bordering the garden

In clusters there are ash trees, aleppo and Italian stone pines, as well as honey locusts, an oak tree an olive and one yellow sweet broom.

Everything on this farm is as neat as can be. The fillare-covered field is mowed like a park. The eucalyptus forest is raked and undergrowth mowed. The boysenberries and the grapes are pruned and tied. The farm field garden is disced and tilled with rows and rows of daffodils, and later red and white onions, hollyhocks and tomatoes, black-eyed peas, squash and zucchini.

The tomatoes, black-eyed peas, watermelon and squash are "dryland" crops, grown only with rainwater.

Dan Jantz and Roscoe Smith weed whack the blue-eyed grass field in fall. The secret to returning wildflowers is keeping down competing grasses. They mow wild oats before they seed and self sow. Even the areas around the fence posts are hoed and free of grass.

My pre-school children love the men and their farm too. They love to play in the newly-tilled dirt (like playing in fresh snow or being the first to walk up a sand dune at the beach). They get down on their hands and knees and make roads with their hands.

My daughter climbs into Pappy's lap in the folding rocking chair with a bouquet of bright orange poppies in her hand. She pokes them all around the headband of his cowboy hat. She sticks poppies behind his ears, in his buttonholes and in his pockets. My baby, crawling in the dirt stope, looks up at Pappy, squeals and rhythmically claps his hands. Pappy, decorated with poppies, mimics my baby, squealing and rhythmically slapping his knees. The baby laughs and I smile, not because Pappy looks so comical. He just shares so much affection and individual attention tailored to each little one - - the secret of being a good grandpa.

One morning while visiting, I asked Dan his secret to living so long. "I walk daily and behave myself"' he says. Roscoe's secret to longevity, I'm sure, is his sense of humor. He knows how to bust a smile from anyone by teasing them. He has a string of new jokes each time I see him. I don't know how anyone can remember so many jokes.

"What kind of gardening advice do you have?" I asked Dan. "When people tell you how to do things, I just agree and do what I want. There's no use arguing and fighting in this world to prove your right."

Pappy died this year. I don't know the future of the farm. It was a wonderful place. But I'm sure there will be wildflowers this spring where they have been before.

CAROL CLOSE and her husband live and garden in Ramona. Carol teaches landscape classes for Escondido Adult School and San Diego State University Extension in Rancho Bernardo. She shares with us a very special farm next to her country home.

YOU ARE INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO....

California GARDEN

MAGAZINE **Since 1909**

The perfect gift to a friend, relative or neighbor!

1 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION $ 7.00
2 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION $13.00

(Add $6.00 per year for postage to foreign destinations)

OR BECOME A MEMBER OF....

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP.....$10.00
Magazine included

(Please PRINT)
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State ____ Zip _____
Phone _____

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619

EDIBLE POD PEAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by Joyce Gemmell

THERE ARE THREE CATEGORIES of edible peas: English, or shelling peas; Chinese, or snow peas, and snap peas.

The last two edible-pod types are different in the shape of the pods and maturity at ideal harvest time. Chinese or snow peas have a large flat pod (4-5 inches long and up to two inches across). Snap peas on the other hand have a shorter fleshy pod which is round or oval when cut. The flavor of snap pea pods is sweetest when the peas are almost fully developed. Because the pod is so sweet, most people eat them raw.

In the northwest, cold wet springs favor peas and they grow and produce without many problems. But the Mediterranean climate of the coast and inland valleys here is an alien environment for peas and they are susceptible to many diseases. Without proper timing, in the urban part of Southern California the plants will generally only give a quick flush of peas before the plants succumb to mildew and stop blooming.

Illustration courtesy of Shepherd's Farms

PLANTING: To avoid powdery mildew and the other wilts to which peas are susceptible, plant them in October and begin harvesting about 90 days later in January. (You can get a head start planting in September in trays kept in a cool area.) The longer you delay planting even quick-maturing varieties, the greater chance you take that peas will come on as spring temperatures warm and overcast days bring high humidity. Warmth and grey skies favor mildew infection. Even in varieties with built-in mildew resistance, under those conditions your plants will not be 100 percent protected.

CULTURE: Gemination of large pea seeds can be a problem in wet cold soil. It is also a problem in warm wet soil. Peas prefer well-drained soil. In heavy, clay-type or slow-draining soil, plant in mounds. Do not use a high nitrogen fertilizer, as legumes gather much of their own. Before planting do apply an all purpose fertilizer with approximately a 5-10-5 formula, and dig it down 12 inches. Do not use fresh horse or any other fresh manure. The salts would inhibit all growth.

Plant seeds one or two inches deep - two inches if your ground is warmer than 70 degrees. Measure soil temperature with a soil thermometer. You can buy one through a catalog such as Gardener's Supply (128 Intevale Road, Burlington, Vermont, 05401-2804).

Water the prepared area several days before planting. Then, after planting, wait for germination before watering again - especially on heavy soil.

SPACING AND SUPPORT: Peas can stand crowding. Put them two or three inches apart in a row. If you plant dwarf varieties, try planting in double rows, six to eight inches apart and the bushes will support each other. Most dwarf varieties however do better with a short trellis of nylon net or hemp twine. Large climbers need sturdy support, of course. Some get to be eight feet tall.

VARIETIES: The flat Chinese or snow peas we know from Chinese cooking must be picked when the pea is mature. The pods can be fibrous and grassy tasting. Some of the tall varieties are very prolific and need daily picking. 'Mammoth Melting Sugar' did very well in field testing here.

Snap peas are genetically different from snow peas. The first was developed by a plant breeder in Idaho in the early Seventies. Named 'Sugar Snap,' it was awarded the All-American Selection award in 1981.

Since then other varieties of snap peas have been developed with improved characteristics. All have the typical sweet, oval fleshy pods with large, sweet peas inside. In testing for total yield, Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners found that 'Sweet Snap,' 'Sugar Snap' and 'Honey Pod' were prolific. 'Sugar Ann' has long been popular here. 'Sugar Bon' and 'Sugar Rae' snap peas, however, had poor flavor in the estimation of some test growers.

JOYCE GEMMELL is a longtime vegetable gardening teacher for Grossmont Adult School.

A BIT ABOUT BAMBOO

Betty N. Shor

EVERYONE ENJOYS BAMBOO in botanical gardens, in Chinese brush paintings, in wood chimes, in the San Diego Zoo's Tiger River exhibit and in the paws of pandas. Not everyone enjoys it in the garden.

Bamboos are long-lived, woody, evergreen plants in the grass family Poaceae, in the tribe Bambuseae. They are distinguished by jointed stems, separated by obvious nodes, from which the branches develop. Comprising more than 1,000 species in about 70 genera, bamboos are distributed in nature throughout the world's tropical, sub-tropical and temperate zones, with the heaviest concentration in China, Japan and the rest of Asia, as far north as Siberia. There are species throughout Africa, in Madagascar and in Australia. They are found from sea level to over 10,000 feet, and from near-desert regions to regions of heavy population. In the western hemisphere they are native from Missouri and Maryland in the United States southward throughout Central America to southern Argentina and Chile.

The height of mature bamboos, depending upon the species, ranges from a few inches to more than 100 feet. The diameter of the culms (stems) varies from 1/4 inch in some of the miniature species to eight inches in some of the timber bamboos. The leaf size and arrangement also vary with the species, unrelated to the height; for example, *Indocalamus tessellatus* reaches a height of only six feet but may have leaves that are two feet long. Stems of the larger bamboos may be straight upright (as in *Bambusa oldhamii*) or gracefully arching in a fountain shape.

For the gardener it is important to distinguish between runners and clumpers. The plants spread by rhizomes (underground stems). In running bamboos the rhizomes grow rapidly to a considerable distance from the parent plant before sending up new shoots. These can form vast groves and can be invasive in landscaping. The most common genus of running bamboos in cultivation in the United States is *Phyllostachys*, which has many species and cultivars. Other runners include: *Arundinaria, Chimonobambusa, Indocalamus, Pleioblastus, Pseudosasa, Sasa, Sasaella, Semiarundinaria, Shibataea* and *Sinobambusa*. Some of these are miniatures, only one to six feet tall. While very attractive, especially those with striped leaves, they are rampant runners, and it's wise to control them by planting in pots or boxes. One can confine the larger species in the ground by surrounding them with an underground barrier of metal or concrete two to three feet deep.

In clumping bamboos the rhizomes grow only a short distance before sending up new shoots. This growth pattern eventually forms a dense clump that advances slowly around the edges. Genera of clumping bamboos in common cultivation in the United States are; *Bambusa* (many species), *Chusquea, Fargesia, Otatea, Sinarundiniaria,* and *Thamnocalamus*.

Runners are generally from temperate regions and are fairly hardy to cold temperatures (which is apparently why many easterners have an aversion to bamboo). They send up new shoots in the spring. Clumpers are chiefly tropical or subtropical; in their native regions they send up shoots at the beginning of a rainy season after a relatively dry period. When grown in other climates, their new shoots generally appear in summer or autumn.

Bamboos require fairly fertile soil with good drainage. They respond well to high-nitrogen fertilizers and to regular watering. An established clump or grove of bamboo can survive fairly dry conditions, but it will grow much more vigorously with food and water. New shoots of bamboo have their full diameter when they emerge from the ground. In mature stands the shoots grow phenomenally fast, several feet in a day. Branches and leaves develop after the culm reaches its full height. It takes several years for a young plant to develop adequate roots and rhizomes to develop culms of full diameter.

Bamboos are propagated by root or rhizome division, by culm cuttings (clumpers only), by branch cuttings and sometimes from seed. December to early April is the best time for root and rhizome propagation of runners; early spring to early summer is the best time for clumpers. Bamboos rarely flower, and seed propagation is tricky.

If a running bamboo has become a problem for you, be aware that the roots and rhizomes are shallow, probably less than three feet, so the unwanted plants can be dug with a shovel, pick or mattock by hand. This must be done repeatedly to eliminate all pieces. New shoots are tender, so one can delay the spread of invasive bamboos by breaking off those shoots at ground level. Weed killers can also be used, but they will require several treatments.

The American Bamboo Society was founded in 1979 by Richard Haubrich. He established a bamboo propagating area and a quarantine facility for imported bamboo plants at Quail Gardens. The society now has more than 950 members and Six U.S. chapters from New England to Florida, from Washington state to California, and in between. It also exchanges information on bamboos with a dozen foreign groups through a network of newsletters.

The Southern California Chapter was formed in November, 1989, shortly after Haubrich moved to central California. ABS SoCal has taken over the maintenance of the facilities at Quail Gardens, and it provides bamboo plants to the Docent Sales Booth there. ABS SoCal now has two bamboo sales annually (March and September - see Horticultural Calendar, page 130), at which up to 100 species and varieties are available. Membership inquiries may be addressed to George Shor, 2655 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, CA 92037. The chapter also provides information on sources of supply, the national organization and its chapters, and propagation of bamboo.

BETTY N. SHOR is a long-time gardener, a grower of succulents, and now an enthusiast of bamboo, especially the miniatures.

SUN HARBOR FUCHSIA SOCIETY

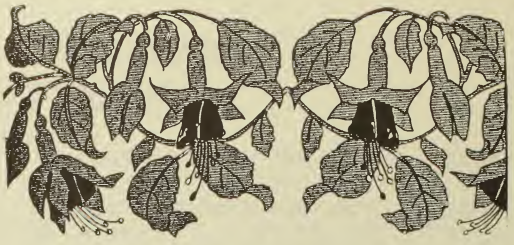
Member National Fuchsia Society
Meets 4th Wednesday Each Month
7:00 PM, Rm 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
Plant Table • Refreshments • Friends • Speakers
VISITORS & NEW MEMBERS WELCOME!

McDANIEL'S MINIATURE ROSES

BUSH • TREE • CLIMBER • HANGING BASKET

HARDY AND EVERBLOOMING
SHIPPED ALL YEAR

7523 ZEMCO ST.
LEMON GROVE, CA 91945
Please Phone (619) 469-4669



FUSCHIA WITH VARIEGATED LEAVES

by Gladys Reed Robinson

THE FUCHSIA PLANT, OF WHICH there are several hundred varieties, was named by Linneaus for a German botanist and physician, Leonhard Fuchs, who lived from 1501 to 1566.

Fuchsias resemble shrubs in their native countries of Mexico, South America and New Zealand. In the States they are generally cultivated in the house or greenhouse as potted plants and then moved outside, using them in window boxes or hanging baskets, when weather permits. They require a partially shaded, cool spot and must not be scorched by the sun. During the hours of 2 to 6 p.m., it is wise to move them to a protected area should the sun beat down on them.

Today we have a new hardier fuchsia with variegated foliage. It is 'Island Sunset,' offered by the Monrovia Nursery Company. Compared to the other varieties, it has proven to be extremely hardy. When mulched in winter, the roots of this semi-evergreen mounding shrub will survive 0°F. It will remain evergreen in temperatures above 27°F.

The fresh, multi-colored foliage is the real marvel of appearance for Fuchsia Island Sunset. The new growth emerges reddish from attractive red stems. They mature to reveal light green leaves edged in white with a pink tinge. The plant, even if it never set bloom would be an eye-catching accent on any patio.

The single slender drooping blossom with a red calyx and purple interior appear from July through frost. Like many fuchsias, the stamens and pistil protrude from the pendulous flowers and are attractive to humming birds seeking nectar. For years they have been referred to as ladies' eardrops among the nursery people.

This new variety makes an excellent plant for a raised planter, container or hanging basket because of its cascading growth habit. If you are interested in growing Island Sunset consult your mail order catalog or visit your local garden center. Introduce something new and different to your decorative plant kingdom.

Reprinted from Hobby Greenhouse Magazine, Spring 1991.

A 'BEASTLY' GARDEN IN SANTA BARBARA

Gloria Glasser

WHAT IS A ZOOPHOBIC GARDENER doing in the Santa Barbara Zoological Gardens? Learning to overcome a long held adolescent's impassioned perception - or *misperception* - of the purpose of imprisoning wild beasts in stark, sterile cages for public display.

It is heartening to be able to report that after visiting this innovative little green zoo located on an 81-acre hilltop overlooking the Pacific, I am no longer a humbug about zoos. A certain mental myopia began to clear upon entering the generously palm-dotted grounds of what was once the spectacular estate "Vegemar" (later the Child Estate). For here is to be found authentic visual legerdemain. There is no clear delineation between where zoo begins and gardens end. Broad, airy wire mesh enclosures envelop habitats that literally spill over outside the exhibits . . . as if a dome had been carefully lowered in place over an existing landscape, enclosing creatures in a naturalistic setting of lush grass, rocky waterfalls and pools, trees and rampant flowering vines.

The zoo incorporates such staples of the tropical landscaping trade as banana, bamboo, bromeliads, giant and standard birds-of-paradise, jacarandas, coral trees and thick clumps of papyrus to both create habitat and camouflage the physical enclosures to an admirable degree of unobtrusiveness for viewers. Rambling through deep grass, rustic brown knee high railings further serve this end, establishing a comfortable open space between viewers' and the wildlife's territories. A mixture of ground covers add carpets of texture while exploiting the surprising tenacity of variegated wandering jew, maidenhair, sword and bracken ferns, and the delicate blue dayflower (*Commelina* species).

Perhaps the best tribute that can be paid to the success of such settings is that nearly all the animals were alert and active even during high afternoon heat. At no apparent provocation a group of ring-tailed lemurs dashed explosively around their enclosure, sleek grey teardrop-shaped bodies and long black and white tails a blur. Endemic to Madagascar, between 20 to 30 species of lemur are encountering a harsh though not uncommon dilemma on their home turf: loss of habitat through the natives' destruction of forests for timber, crops, grazing sites and road construction. In Santa Barbara they live in a ring-tailed lemur's land of plenty replete with waterfall, creeklet, thick unruly grass and a Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) as an ingenious centerpiece. The tree's uppermost branches have been allowed to grow out through openings cut in the mesh and overhang the walkway to provide shade for lemur watchers on their side and on the other sunning perches for the lemurs themselves.

Adding vivid strokes of color to the zoo's enveloping verdure are its birds, many in open-air settings laced with ponds and brooks "fed" by recirculating waterfalls. Santa Barbara's free flight "quiet zone" put my erstwhile zoophobe's outside-looking-in theory to final rest. Visitors enter the birds' world of sun-touched *Podocarpus gracilior*, variegated flowering *Abutilon*, and fortnight lilies (*Dietes vegeta*) where roseate spoonbills, scarlet and sacred ibises and Bali mynas confidently fly, feed, drink and roost in dramatic proximity. Conversely, the zoo's tropical aviary demands and rewards patient gazing as such startlingly colorful birds as African touracos and Old World magnificent fruit pigeons flit through the dense understory of bromeliads, plumeria, swiss cheese plant (*Monstera friedrichsthalii*) and bougainvillea.

How do the Santa Barbara Zoological Gardens compare to their nearest larger cousin, the Los Angeles Zoo, located on 113 acres in that city's Griffith Park? In Santa Barbara visitors will not find graffiti carved into the slender trunks of bamboo that screen the shy great Asian hornbill's enclosure, but will find that the integration of landscape and habitats achieve a synthesis that provides a greater sense of connectedness to the animals. While the major exhibitions at the Los Angeles Zoo afford far grander spaces for the animals than is available in Santa Barbara, there is more obvious artifice: a great redundancy of poured concrete, phony boulders, steep moats discolored with drippy waterfalls and tree trunks encased in cement to prevent damage from the animals. In the Los Angeles Zoo, the extensive plantings appear more decorative than functional, often serving to relieve the hard drab cement surfaces with the soft contrast of their foliage. These are comprised of somewhat overly familiar Southern California landscaping stock such as cape honeysuckle, plumbago, Algerian ivy, yucca, cacti and ash trees.

Water, while used beautifully in a series of (man-made) waterfalls in exhibitions of woolly monkeys and flamingos near the entrance to the Los Angeles Zoo, is not used as consistently as in Santa Barbara, where water use is such an enlivening aesthetic (and functional) plus.

Though limited in size and scope, the Santa Barbara Zoological Gardens afford a place for observation and contemplation in a sylvan setting which seems mutually satisfactory to wildlife and wildlife watchers alike.

GLORIA GLASSER writes articles on horticulture and wildflowers.

DEALING WITH A DROUGHT FOR CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPES

Forrest Cress

Common questions about irrigating lawns and landscapes

Q#1. Should existing landscape plants be replaced with drought tolerant ones and most turfgrass removed to conserve water?

A. Absolutely not. Most landscapes are overwatered. Significant amounts of water can usually be saved by improving the distribution of water by the irrigation system and by watering existing plants including turf just enough to keep them alive.. Attention to these items can easily save 10% to 40% of water normally applied and still keep the plants in acceptable condition. Also, keep in mind that plants, newly planted, require frequent watering to insure that the soil remains moist and roots can become established. This is true of all species, even drought tolerant ones, for the first year or two. Some turfgrasses require frequent irrigation because of their shallow root systems, but the actual amount of water required to maintain turf is not significantly greater than many other commonly used landscape plant materials. Many trees, shrubs, ground covers and some other plants use as much water as turf but can tolerate much longer intervals between irrigations.

Q#2. How much water do trees, shrubs, groundcovers and turf need?

A. How much water a plant needs depends mostly on weather conditions, plant size, and its genetic makeup. To compare water requirements of different plants, a standard of reference called "reference evapotranspiration (ET_o)" is used. It is the amount of water consumed by a six-inch high tall fescue grass when given an unlimited amount of water. Based on preliminary findings, it appears that many trees, shrubs, and groundcovers can be maintained through the summer with 50% of reference ET and some as little as 25%. Similarly, for optimum irrigation of cool-season turfgrasses, 80% of reference ET is required; however, studies have shown that no loss in visual appearance was noted when irrigation was at 65% of reference ET. Warm-season grasses require 60% of reference ET for optimum performance but can perform well at 40%

Q#3. How much water can be saved by removing lawn areas?

A. It depends on which species of turfgrass is removed and what plant species, if any, will replace it.

Don't wait until it's too late!

DRIP IRRIGATION

by: ***"The Garden Doctor"***

"THE GARDEN DOCTOR": Considered to be one of the foremost experts on Micro Irrigation in Southern California!

Custom built, state of the art landscape and garden systems for the homeowner.

Horticultural Consultant
Ornamental Color Garden Design
Horticultural Inspections
Micro Irrigation

SERVING EAST COUNTY
(619)
441-1468

"The Garden Doctor"
Master of Urban Horticulture
3755 Avocado Blvd., Suite 248
La Mesa, CA 91941

It is the intention of **THE GARDEN DOCTOR** to provide homeowners with the finest horticultural services at the most affordable prices available anywhere in the County. We take great pride in our work and in our reputation of uncompromising quality and attention to detail. Only the finest quality, state-of-the-art materials and equipment are used.

"Put a little color in your life!"

The water requirements of turf species vary, but they may not be much different than the needs of many trees and shrubs.

Q#4. What should be done if water allocation and other restrictions in landscape irrigation are ordered?
A. Priorities should be set as to what plants are most needed and most expensive to replace, and these should be irrigated as near optimum as possible. The interval between waterings of established shrubs and trees can be extended so that water is applied in the same amount as usual but less often. The principle in this situation is to apply just enough water to keep plants alive and not worry about them making a great deal of new growth.

Q#5. How much water is normally used to water a home landscape?
A. It is estimated that as much as 40-50% of water consumed by a household is used outside the house to irrigate landscapes, wash cars and fill swimming pools.

Q#6. When watering lawn or landscape area, the water begins to run off before enough has been applied to satisfy the lawn's needs. How can you keep from wasting water down the gutter?
A. Run-off indicates that water is being applied faster than the rate at which it ca infiltrate the soil. Divide the total run time into two or more cycles so that each cycle applies no more water than the soil can accept at one time. The next time you water, turn on the sprinklers and observe how long (in minutes) it is until run-off starts. This is the maximum time that your sprinklers should be on for one cycle.

Q#7. How can you measure water from a sprinkler?
A. Water from a sprinkler can be measured by setting out open top cans on the turf or soil surface and collecting the water from the sprinklers. Place the cans at three to five feet intervals on a line radiating out from the sprinkler to the outer edge of the distribution pattern. After 15 minutes, measure the depth of water in each can. Figure the average among all cans and multiply that number by four to calculate the output in inches per hour.

DAYLILIES OF TOMORROW
featuring our own new hybrids

Visit one of the finest Daylily collections in Southern California
CREATE YOUR OWN TROPICAL LOOKING GARDEN
Easy care, full range of color. Blooms May thru December (can also be grown in containers)
DON & MARY HARDGROVE
1656 N Second St (between Greenfield & Pepper Dr.) El Cajon • 447-4922
Open Tuesday - Sunday 10 am - 5 pm

Q#8. How do I know when to irrigate landscape trees and shrubs?
A. Do not irrigate until new shoot growth stops elongating and shows signs of wilting, dying out, or leaf drop. Wait for similar signs of stress and repeat the process. This will keep the plants alive but limit new growth.

Q#9. What are the visible signs of water stress?
A. Symptoms include wilting, early leaf or needle fall, early yellowing or discoloration of leaves, twig dieback, inward or out ward curled leaves, and wilting of new growth. Many plants express a grey-green or dull green appearance when water is needed.

Q#10. How long can woody plants tolerate a lack of water before they become permanently damaged?
A. Leaves can wilt and fall and twigs can die without permanent damage. Damage and death are likely if the plant is stressed to the point where it cannot recover after being given water. Well established woody plants with deep root systems are unlikely to seriously suffer from water stress. Stressed plants are more susceptible to attack by trunk-boring insects.

Q#11. How can I tell when plants have enough water?
A. Plants with solid, live and healthy green leaf color and full foliage are adequately watered. Turgid leaves and vigorous growth are also symptoms of enough water.

Q#12. How often should newly planted trees and shrubs be irrigated?
A. Their roots should be kept moist until a network of roots grow into the native soil. Newly-planted container plants may need irrigation every day for several weeks during warm weather. Try to delay planting until after the beginning of fall rains and apply a thick layer of mulch to reduce evaporation and weed growth.

Q#13. How can you check your soil and see how deep the water is going?
A. Check for soil moisture about 24 hours after irrigating. Probe the soil using an auger, straightened coat hanger or screwdriver. It will stop when dry soil is reached. Soil should be moistened to the depth of the root zone. Landscape trees should be watered 3 to 4 feet deep, most shrubs and groundcovers need to be watered 2 to 3 feet deep. Different depths of wetting reflect the

differences in root system depths among plants.

Q#14. What time of day is most efficient for watering?
A. Early morning is the best time of day to water plants.

Q#15. Should you let weeds grow in the landscape?
A. If weeds are not competing with plants you want for water, light, and nutrients, you might mow or leave them to cut down dust, reduce wind, or soften the appearance. Weeds growing near desirable plants, or those which could be a fire hazard, should be removed.

Q#16. Should trees be flood or basin irrigated?
A. Either is a good way to put the required amount where you want it, but neither should be done if the water is likely to remain about the tree base or root zone for more than a few hours.

Q#17. What plants are drought resistant?
A. No native or commonly used landscape plant is drought resistant until it is established on the site; all require a constant supply of readily available moisture when first planted. Many drought-resistant California natives used in the landscape originate in the cool, moist weather belt of California's coast or from the Sierra Nevada foothills. Many native plants are not necessarily drought resistant and can be damaged by extended dry periods even after they are established.

Q#18. Should trees, shrubs and turfgrass be fertilized in a dry year?
A. Normal fertilizer applications should be eliminated or reduced considerably until rainfall begins in the fall. Exceptions to this may be special situations where zinc, magnesium or iron may be needed. Fertilizers containing nitrogen increase foliage growth and increase plant water demand.

Q#19. Will use of mulch save water?
A. Yes, especially when applied on topsoil around trees, shrubs and flower beds. Remember to keep it a few inches from tree trunks.

Q#20. When should trees, shrubs and other landscape plants be planted if drought is expected?
A. The University of California suggests that the planting area be prepared in the spring or summer and actual planting delayed until fall or winter rains begin.

Q#21. How long will it take before a lawn dies from lack of water?
A. If you stop watering your lawn, it will gradually

CLEVELAND SAGE (*Salvia clevelandii*) Grey Sage. Fragrant, rounded shrub to 1½', ashy leaves with retrose hairs, dark blue-violet flowers.

die or become dormant. This may take from three to six weeks for most turfgrasses, but longer for deep-rooted grasses like bermuda grass. The first signs will be wilting of the grass blades and a bluish green appearance, then a yellowing of the leaf blades, and eventually brown.

Q#22. What can you do after your lawn dies to keep the dust down?
A. Mow it once to get a uniform appearance and restrict the use of the area. The dead grass will protect the soil below from erosion by wind and prevent dust from blowing if it is not worn thin by use. Turf dyes or colorants may be applied to give a green appearance.

Q#23. If you let your lawn die, when should it be replanted?
A. Replant when sufficient water is available. The best time to plant lawns is in the fall or spring of the year for cool-season grasses and late spring for warm-season grasses. Summer and winter plantings are not recommended.

Q#24. Can you dig your own well or have someone else do it?
A. Check with your local authorities. Some cities restrict the development of private wells within their city limits.

Q#25. Can dishwater and clothes wash washwater (greywater) be used on plants?
A. The reuse of greywater is not officially sanctioned by public health regulations. In some circumstances it is illegal. The hazard, if any, would come primarily from reusing washwater on edible plants. Greywater should not be used on potted indoor plants. To be safe, dilute dishwater or water used to wash clothes with fresh

water. Phosphates in soaps and detergents may be beneficial to plants.

Q#26. Can we use waste water from sewage treatment plants?

A. Waste water from sewage treatment plants has been and is being used on golf courses, irrigated pastures, and other forage or fodder crops. Its use is regulated by county and state health departments and it should not be used by homeowners without written permission from these agencies.

Q#27. Can swimming pool water be used for watering plants?

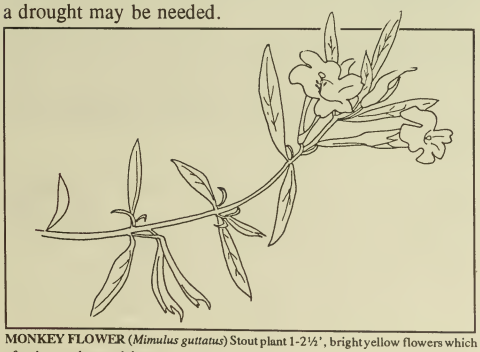
A. Not if the water has been treated with normal swimming pool disinfectants. Such water becomes increasingly saline and cannot, in any practical way, be cleaned up for garden use.

Q#28. What happens to plants if water quality decreases?

A. The quality of water for plant use decreases as the salt content of the water increases. As the amount of sodium in the water increases it may become toxic to the plant. Most grasses can withstand irrigation with water of moderate salt content (up to 900 parts per million), but will decline in vigor if continuously irrigated with highly saline water. Shrubs and trees can tolerate up to 350 parts per million chloride.

Q#29. Should you leach when there has not been much rainfall?

A. Leaching (passing water through and beyond the root zone) cleanses the root zone of harmful amounts of potentially toxic materials such as soluble salts or other chemicals. Applying only small amounts of water or water that is saline may cause salts to accumulate in the soil to toxic levels and, therefore, periodic leaching after a drought may be needed.



MONKEY FLOWER (*Mimulus guttatus*) Stout plant 1-2½', bright yellow flowers which often have red-spotted throat.

Q#30. Will pesticide sprays react the same way in a dry year?

A. Sprays containing oil or copper can damage plants if the roots are not well supplied with water. Commonly used pesticide sprays present few problems when used according to label directions.

Q#31. How will a dry year affect insect pests in the landscape?

A. Insects such as aphids that commonly feed on soft, succulent tissues should be less of a problem because there will be less new growth. Some beetle species which are attracted to stressed trees will be more active. Examples are California five-spined engraver beetle, shot hole borer, red turpentine beetle, pine bark beetles, and Sequoia pitch moth. No change in activity is anticipated for such insects as juniper tip moth or the twig girdler.

Q#32. What about plant diseases during a drought?

A. Diseases will probably be less active. With less water, oak root fungus and other root rots will be less severe. If it rains as new flowers or leaves are emerging, plants susceptible to fire blight, anthracnose and other leaf blights will be affected, but in general such problems are likely to be less severe.

This information was prepared by:
Dennis R. Pittenger, Extension Urban Horticulturist
Victor A. Gibeault, Extension Environmental Horticulturist, University of California, Riverside.
Janet Hartin, Horticulture Advisor, Cooperative Extension, San Bernardino County.
David Shaw, Horticulture Advisor, Cooperative Extension, San Diego; and
Almeda County Cooperative Extension Advisors
Editorial Assistance was provided by **Forrest Cress**, Communications Specialist, UC Riverside.

SAN DIEGO XERISCAPE CONFERENCE

This years water shortages throughout the Midwest and Southwest have focused on drought tolerant landscaping. Xeriscape '91, the annual conference sponsored by the Cuyamaca Botanical Society and the San Diego County Water Authority, will be held October 17 & 18, 1991, at the San Diego Convention Center, San Diego. Speakers will be discussing forthcoming county and city ordinances to encourage and require drought tolerant landscaping and water conservation, as well as specific information concerning the seven steps of xeriscape. For information and vendor kits, contact Jan Tubiolo, Xeriscape '91 Coordinator, Cuyamaca College, 2950 Jamacha Road, El Cajon, CA 92019-4304; 619/670-2290 or 443-3544.

BUS TRIP - LAKE ARROWHEAD
SEPTEMBER 30th

SEPTEMBER AND CRISP autumn weather are the natural combination, but here in San Diego summer lingers on and on. If you would like to experience the real tang of a beautiful fall day, join us as we venture to those unique mountains north of San Bernardino. Our destination is lovely Lake Arrowhead where the lake is bluer than the sky. The crowds will be gone but the scenery is there with tall, tall pines aptly described as a 'forest in the sky.'

The drive is long (3 hours) with a glorious reward on the final 25 miles, as the road twists upward, every curve provides a breath-taking view, a splendid vista, even when smog fills the valley. We'll share a pleasant lunch, cruise the lake, browse the shops, hike a gentle nature trail with a ranger guide and journey home as the sunset gilds the sky. Home by 8 p.m., hopefully.

Bring a sweater, your camera, and a friend. Sensible walking shoes will add comfort on the trail.

Basic pick-ups at La Mesa and Balboa Park. Since we travel on I-15, North County residents may join us at the Park and Ride lot at the intersection of 78 and Broadway in Escondido. See the Thomas Book - page 22, grid D1 for exact location.

BUS TRIP - LAKE ARROWHEAD - SEPT. 30th
Lunch and Lake Cruise Included

☐ $42 Members (who pay dues directly to SDFA)
☐ $45 Non-members & members of affiliates

Checks payable to:
San Diego Floral Association
Mail to Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park,
San Diego, CA 92101-1619.

PLEASE INCLUDE A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE.

Name_____ Phone_____

Address_____ ZIP_____

PICK-UPS

☐ Red Lobster Park and Ride lot, Grossmont Center, La Mesa at 7:45 a.m.
☐ Balboa Park parking lot behind Organ Pavilion at 8:15 a.m.
☐ Park & Ride lot at Highway 78 and Broadway in Escondido at 8:45 a.m.

BUS TRIP - HUNTINGTON GARDENS
OCTOBER 23rd

DO PEOPLE JOURNEY FROM AFAR to visit the fabulous gardens or masterpieces of art at the Huntington? You might see both on October 23rd, but you'll need fast feet. The gardens - all 12 of them - will be opened especially for us at 10:30 a.m. A special docent tour has been arranged, we'll be guided about those vast, well-tended grounds before the public is admitted at 1 p.m. Each garden, whether Japanese, jungle, rose, Australian, herb, sub-tropical, palm or Shakespeare, is truly unique; but the cactus/succulent collection is one of the largest in the nation.

We exit at noon for lunch at Beadle's Cafeteria (on your own). Hardy souls with less appetite may opt to stay behind, explore the book shop (it opens at 12:30) and eat in the museum cafeteria when it opens at 1 p.m.

We will return at 1:30 when you will decide to visit the art galleries or continue your garden experience. Do your gift shopping before boarding the bus at 4 p.m. Return to San Diego by 7 p.m., traffic permitting.

Very early pick-ups at La Mesa and Balboa Park. Since we travel on I-15, North County residents may join us at the Park and Ride lot at the intersection of 78 and Broadway in Escondido. See the Thomas Brothers Map Book page 22, grid D1 for exact location.

BUS TRIP - HUNTINGTON OCT. 23rd
Admission included - Lunch on your own

☐ $25 Members (who pay dues directly to SDFA)
☐ $28 Non-members & members of affiliates

Checks payable to:
San Diego Floral Association
Mail to Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park,
San Diego, CA 92101-1619.

PLEASE INCLUDE A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE.

Name_____ Phone_____

Address_____ ZIP_____

PICK-UPS

☐ Red Lobster Park and Ride lot, Grossmont Center, La Mesa at 6:45 a.m.
☐ Balboa Park lot behind Organ Pavilion at 7 a.m.
☐ Park & Ride at Highway 78 and Broadway in Escondido at 7:45 a.m.

Howells, Dr. John
A PLANTSMAN'S GUIDE TO CLEMATIS
Smith, Fred C.
A PLANTSMAN'S GUIDE TO CARNATIONS AND PINKS
Sterling Publishing Co., New York, NY, 1990, 7" x 9¼", hardcover.

The Plantsman's Guide is an excellent series of ten books on a variety of plants written by leading specialists in their field. The format for each book is the same, which provides consistency in covering pertinent information. They cover Past and Present, Planting Ideas, Choosing the Best, General Cultivation and Propagation. The books have many color photographs and illustrations and readable prose.

CARNATIONS AND PINKS. Many gardeners remember the smell of clove pinks in the gardens of their youth and the borders of Sweet William brightening a summer day.

Author Fred C. Smith describes which varieties of Dianthus are best for growing in the garden, how to treat carnations to last in the house for three weeks, gives advice on growing carnations in greenhouses, and describes and illustrates the best method for vegetative propagation. It is a good book on a popular subject.

CLEMATIS. Dr. John Howells' guide to growing clematis takes the mystery out of growing this popular vine. Clematis flowers in dark blue, purple, mauves or white. They are deciduous with the exception of *Clematis Armandis* (which has a white flower and is hard to find). There is a list showing varieties which when planted in the garden, provide bloom all year long.

Clematis has the same cultural requirements as roses, and Dr. Howells gives advice on how to plant them together. Clematis requires substantial water which is a problem in areas suffering from drought.

Anyone interested in planting Clematis or improving the ones already in their garden should read this informative book.

Jones, Pamela
HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?
Penguin USA, New York, NY, 238 pages, 5" x 7¾", $9.95, softcover.

This book is written for the absolutely new gardener. It has lots of practical advice on preparing beds for planting, knowing your soil, planning your garden, mulching, weeding, simple propagation and garden maintenance.

Do you know that annuals tend to use up more nutrients in the soil than perennials? The growth cycle of annuals begins and ends within a single year. (Annuals also require more water than perennial.)

The recap at the end of each chapter is a great summary and it is particularly helpful to new gardeners but a good review for all gardeners.

* * *

Lovejoy, Ann, Editor
PERENNIALS
Capabilities Books, Deer Park, WI, 1991, 287 pages, 6" x 9", $15.95, paperback.

This book is a collection of essays by gardeners from all parts of the United States on one subject: Perennials. It is divided into six main parts: Border Builders, Colorists, Regionalists, Specialists, Heritage, Nostalgia and Dreams and Pushing the Limits.

PERENNIALS is an immensely interesting book as we see such a variety of experience with gardeners growing perennials. There are two delightful encounters in "Cottage Garden Perennials by the Sea," and "The Evolution of a Gardener." Also, there is an amusing poem written by Allen Armitage, "They Shout 'You're in Hort; Why Don't You Know?" Anyone interested in importing plants into the United States will learn about the exact procedure.

This anthology would be a wonderful gift for a friend or oneself.

* * *

Adams, Peter D.
BONSAI DESIGN DECIDUOUS CONIFEROUS TREES
Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York, NY, 1991, 144 pages, 7½" x 10", $24.95, hardcover.

Bonsai enthusiasts will be interested in the natural habitat and cultural preferences of *Fagus* (Beech), *Carpinus* (Hornbeam), *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm), *Zelkova serata* (Grey bark Elm), *Cryptomeria japonica* (Japanese Cedar), and *Juniperus chinensis* (Chinese Juniper).

Of particular significance is the description of a six

year production cycle for each of the five deciduous and coniferous trees.

Part III of the book showcases spectacular color photographs which are case histories of older Bonsai. Part II illustrates the development of mass, structure and form, and refinement of image.

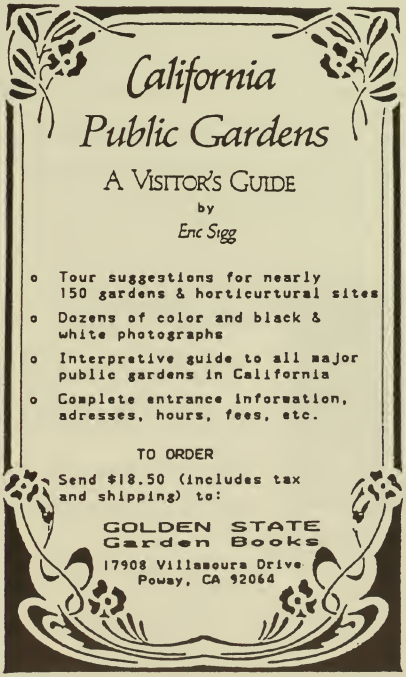
* * *

Swain, Roger, B.
THE PRACTICAL GARDENER
Henry Holt & Company, New York, NY, 1991, 268 pages, 6" x 9", softcover.

"Back to Basics" is a trend these days but it also aptly describes this book in a nutshell.

Many gardeners will recall that Roger Swain was host of "The Victory garden." Written in an easy style, the author describes exactly how he gardens and what procedures are successful.

It is a good reference book for one's library as it gives pertinent information on enough sunlight, basics of soil acidity, fertilizers, sowing seeds indoors, garden geometry, war on weeds, mulching and other good advice.


California
Public Gardens
A Visitor's Guide
by
Eric Sigg
o Tour suggestions for nearly 150 gardens & horticurtural sites
o Dozens of color and black & white photographs
o Interpretive guide to all major public gardens in California
o Complete entrance information, adresses, hours, fees, etc.
TO ORDER
Send $18.50 (includes tax and shipping) to:
GOLDEN STATE
Garden Books
17908 Villamoura Drive
Poway, CA 92064

G. Page, A. Toogood, M. Baxendale and J. Courtier
SMALL GARDENS - A CREATIVE APPROACH TO GARDENING
Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York, NY, 1991, 256 pages, 8½" x 9", $24.95, hardcover.

The emergence of small gardens has become a national trend as more people live in condos and smaller city or suburban lots. The time factor and economical advantages of gardening in small spaces allows more people to consider improving the area around them.

Small Gardens provides lots of ideas on design, and effective ways for using the garden as an extension of interior living space. The substantial Appendix of Plant Lists enables a busy person to quickly find plants for special purposes.

Learn about Town Gardens, Container Gardening, Window Boxes and Herbs. Of particular interest is how to build a window box and fill it attractively, and how to make a herbal knot garden.

* * *

Stevens, John
THE NATIONAL TRUST BOOK OF WILD FLOWER GARDENING
The Globe Pequot Press, Chester, CT, 1988, 192 pages, 8½" x 11", $29.95, hardcover.

Except for hybrid varieties, the cultivated flowers we enjoy today in our gardens were once wildflowers in some part of our world. Having compared a list of common wildflowers growing in America with the Index of this book on wildflowers growing in Britain, it was surprising to see the number of similarities.

The concepts of wildflower gardening and the techniques for starting a wildflower garden from scratch are the same everywhere, and learning how to collect seeds and raise new plants are the same as well.

The descriptions and color photographs of wildflowers for use in sunny gardens, shady gardens, water gardens, rock gardens and seaside gardens will be of interest to gardeners as will the information on doing the groundwork and looking after a wildflower garden.

* * *

Bonar, Ann
GARDENING FOR FRAGRANCE
Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York, NY, 1991, 128 pages, 8" x 10¾" $24.95, hardcover.

By the time one has finished reading Gardening for Fragrance, one will have considerable respect for author Ann Bonar, a new appreciation for moths and beetles, and a better understanding of pollination.

Scent has two functions: pollination and protection. The fragrance of flowers attracts particular pollinating insects, and the aroma of leaves denotes the presence of essential oils which protect plants from excessive heat. There is an association between color and fragrance (the more colored the flower, the less perfume is present). However, there are a few exceptions and questions the author answers. For example, why are not all white flowers scented?

There are beautiful color photographs. The nine chapters cover Fragrance and Aroma in Plants, Scented Plants in History, Cottage Gardens in Spring, High Summer in the Cottage Garden, Fragrant Boskage, The Rosarie, Herbal Fragrance and Aroma, Scented Lawns and Groundcovers, Plant Growth and health. Gardening for Fragrance is a fascinating book and it deserves a place in one's library.

* * *

Ernst, Ruth Shaw
THE MOVABLE GARDEN
The Globe Pequot Press, Chester, PA 1991
228 p, 100 black and white line drawings, 7" x 10", $15.95, paperback.

We are privileged in Southern California that so many plants will thrive outdoors in both summer and winter. But is there a gardener who has not kept a plant in a pot? Most of these plants find their place, be it indoors or out, and may thrive or linger by pure chance. In her detailed descriptions of the care of over 80 plants Ms. Ernst takes the chance out of container gardening and offers continued success. She covers all the basics from selection and containers to soils and pests, including tips on plant care while you are away. The book also offers suggestions for decorating with plants from hanging baskets to window boxes. Readers who live with small garden spaces such as apartments and condos will especially enjoy this practical guide to container gardening, but even the most accomplished gardener will benefit from this informative guide.

BOOK REVIEW BY LUCY WARREN

* * *

PRUNING TECHNIQUES
Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record, 1991, 96 pages, paperback.

Books on pruning are difficult to find, as this reviewer discovered when gift-shopping. This handy how-to book not only includes the old standards of fruit trees and roses, but also shrubbery, grass and many other plants.

If you have any questions regarding pruning and its techniques, this informative paperback is a must. Brooklyn Botanic membership dues are $25.00 annually, subscription to these handbooks is included. These handbooks can be purchased individually, contact BBG for further information.

BOOK REVIEW BY JO RATHMANN

* * *

Elliot, Gwen
AUSTRALIAN PLANTS IDENTIFIED Melbourne, Hyland House, 1990, US Distributor, International Specialized Book Services, 214p, 200 color photos, b/w ill., 10" x 7", $24.95, paperback.

Southern California shares a mediterranean type climate with portions of Australia. Years of travel and trade have brought many of these foreign natives to grace our yards and gardens. No doubt this exchange will continue as gardeners continue to seek new and unusual plants such as the ones included in this book. It includes over 1,000 commonly grown Australian native plants.

Ms. Elliot has done an excellent job of explaining the basic botanical principals which will help not only with Australian plants, but all botanical identification. Color photos aid initial comparisons. Arranged by plant families, each endemic genus includes information regarding number of species, worldwide native range and descriptions, as well as notes on similar flowers and/or plants for positive identification. Correct botanical names are used throughout, a cross-reference of common names might have been helpful for home gardeners. This is a fascinating and comprehensive reference for plants from down under.

BOOK REVIEW BY LUCY WARREN

* * *

A CUTTING GARDEN FOR CALIFORNIA

by Pat Kite & Betty Mackey

Raise funds, raise flowers!

100 page illustrated
PAPERBACK $8.00

Wholesale to
Carden Clubs $4.50
Minimum 5 copies

B. B. MACKEY BOOKS
Box 475
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087
215-971-9409

Richardson, Noel
SUMMER HERBAL DELIGHTS: Growing & Cooking With Fresh Herbs
New York, Sterling, 1991, 128p, 18 black & white illustrations, 8" x 6", $ 9.95, paperbound.

Mr. Richardson tends his garden in Canada, but his book features nineteen herbs specifically for their ability to grow in a wide range of conditions. Most of the herbs should thrive in Southern California and may not be limited to summer fare, particularly if one follows the well defined care and growing tips included in the work. While usually not an avid reader of cookbooks, the luscious descriptions of herbs and their habitats drew me into their culinary combinations, each warmly introduced with personalized comments. Over 170 easy-to-follow gourmet recipes explore the diversity of use of fresh herbs, a welcome addition to modern cuisine sure to satisfy every palate. While some recipes seemed overly rich with oils and cream, the concepts should springboard new ideas for the epicurean in each of us. A delightful work for gardener and cook alike.

BOOK REVIEW BY LUCY WARREN

* * *

Johnson, Eric A. and Scott Millard
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
Ironwood Press, 1991, 95p, 67 color photos, black and white illustrations, 10" x 8", $12.95, paperbound.

Gardeners and travelers alike will welcome this latest entry in garden travel guides for the Southwestern United States which includes over 80 botanical gardens, arboretums and growers. Experienced garden writers, Johnson and Millard have pooled their talents to create an enticing and practical travel guide to some of the most interesting and important gardens in Southern California, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico.

You will appreciate the professionalism of a good travel guide - location, travel directions, hours, fees, facilities and special events in a concise and easily accessible format. The authors explain the climates of each region and how they affect the gardens. Like people, each garden has its own personality. Through photographs and narrative, you will enjoy learning about the history, philosophy and what you can expect to see at each location. Consider this book a basic reference for visiting gardens in the southwestern region.

BOOK REVIEW BY KATHY WALSH

* * *

PUBLISHERS

Brooklyn Botanic Garden
1000 Washington Ave.
Brooklyn, NY
* * *
Capabilities Books
Deer Park, WI
* * *
Henry Holt & Company
New York, NY
* * *
International Specialized Book Services, Inc.
5602 N. E. Hassalo Street
Portland, OR 97213-3640
* * *
Ironwood Press
2968 West Ina Road #285
Tucson, AZ 85741
* * *
Penguin USA
New York, NY
* * *
Sterling Publishing Company
387 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-8810
* * *
The Globe Pequot Press
Chester, PA

This page sponsored by Hazard Mart

San Diego's largest and most fully stocked Masonry and Landscape Centers with two locations to serve you.

Miramar
5590 Eastgate Mall Road
619/587-3636

El Cajon
1155 Vernon Way
619/448-7411

Horticultural Calendar

(Continued from page 130)

Oct. 12 & 13 **DESCANSO GARDENS** Annual Plant Sale
1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada Flintridge. Over 1,000 plants, including drought tolerant native ones. 9-4 p.m. $3 garden admission. Call 818/952-4400.

Oct. 15 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Appalachian Basket Weaving Class
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Martha Rosenberg, instructor. Materials furnished. 9:30-3 p.m. $19 members; $21 non-members. Class limited. Registration: 232-5762 or 298-5182.

Oct. 15 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Quarterly Meeting & Dinner
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. 5:45 p.m. social hour & dinner. 7:15 p.m. meeting & program. R. Mitchell Beauchamp, author of A Flora of San Diego County, will speak on native plants. $4.50 members; $5.50 non-members. Information & reservations: 232-5762.

Oct. 17 & 18 **CUYAMACA COLLEGE BOTANICAL SOCIETY & S. D. COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY**
"Xeriscape '91 - San Diego Style" (drought tolerant landscaping)
San Diego Convention Center, 111 W. Harbor Drive. Speakers, discussions, exhibits, tours. $65 pre-registration; $85 after Oct. 1. Call 443-1756.

Oct. 19 & 20 **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS** 8th Annual Art & Photography Show
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. See gardens through the eyes of artists whose work originated there. Docent tours; refreshments. Sat. & Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

Oct. 19 & 20 **SAN DIEGO ORCHID SOCIETY** Fall "Mini" Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat.: 12-5 p.m. Sun: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

Oct. 22 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Appalachian Basket Weaving Class
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Martha Rosenberg, instructor. Materials furnished. 9:30-3 p.m. $19 members; $21 non-members. Class limited. Registration: 232-5762 or 298-5182.

Oct. 23 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Huntington Gardens Bus Trip
Twelve Gardens. Private guided tour of the grounds from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Lunch at Beadle's. Book store, Museum, art galleries and gift shopping. See the sign-up information on page 147.

Oct. 29 * **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Ivy-Covered Swan Topiary Class
Casa del Prado, Room 102, Balboa Park. Donna Wright, instructor. Supplies furnished. $36 members, $40 non-members. 9:30-3 p.m. Class limited. Registration: 232-5762 or 298-5182.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1 & 2 **THE HUNTINGTON** Fall Plant Festival
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino. Wide selection of trees, shrubs, flowers, & bulbs suitable for Southern California gardens. 1-4:30 p.m. Free. Call 818/405-2282.

Nov. 2 **CALIFORNIA MACADAMIA SOCIETY** Field Day
Pacific Tree Farms Nursery, 4301 Lynwood Drive, Chula Vista. Seminars & guest lecturers on growing the macadamia in California. 9-3 p.m. $13 advanced reservations; $15 at event. Lunch included. Call 728-8081.

Nov. 2 & 3 **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS** Annual Plant Sale
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. Drought tolerant plants, succulent wreaths, dried flower arranging materials. Seminars & demonstrations. Sat.: 10-1 p.m. members presale; (memberships sold at door); Sat. & Sun: 1-4 p.m. general public. Free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

Weekly **SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN** Docent Tours
Balboa Park by Organ Pavilion. Tues., Fri., Sat., & Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Donation. Free garden admission Tues. Call 232-2780.

Every Saturday **OFFSHOOT TOURS** One-Hour Plant Walks in Balboa Park
Meet in front of Botanical Lath House. Canceled for rain or less than 4 attendees. 1st Sat.: History Walk; 2nd Sat.: Palm Walk; 3rd Sat.: Tree Walk; 4th Sat.: Desert Walk; 5th Sat.: Sample of all four tours. 10 a.m. Free. No reservations.

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for the November/December issue is September 15th.
SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes in information which has been submitted by the organizations.

California GARDEN Since 1909

NOW IS THE TIME...

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES

Compiled by Penny Bunker

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen LaGamma

KEEP violets well groomed, leave air space between plants.

KEEP the area clean, continue to wipe down the growing area with a mild solution of lysol and water.

KEEP pans of wet pebbles among the plants for added humidity; this is very important during hot weather.

USE cool light tubes, keep plants out of direct light.

GROWERS who plan to show their plants this fall should take a few minutes each day to check over plants, making sure that growing conditions are optimal.

* * *

BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

FEED tuberous begonias in September as long as the leaves remain green.

TAKE cuttings and root to increase your collection and share.

GIVE a final feeding of the year to your regular begonias in October unless you have fed all year round with a balanced fertilizer.

START withholding water from the tuberous variety in October and do not feed them again.

* * *

BONSAI

Dr. Herbert Markowitz

MOVE deciduous trees to cool shaded areas (in Southern California) so they will not sprout new growth.

MAINTAIN a regular watering schedule; keep plants moist but not wet.

FERTILIZE lightly in October, if you failed to do so in September.

TRANSPLANT specimens that require a different pot or new soil. Any drastic removal of the root system should wait until early spring.

REMOVE all wires because the branches are growing larger. If the branches still need wire for training, put it on again this month, but rewrap at a different position to avoid cutting into the bark.

TRANSPLANT or repot such trees as evergreens (black pine, Hinoki, juniper) and most deciduous trees, such as cypress, maples, pomegranate, podocarpus. Be sure to disturb the roots as little as possible during this period.

* * *

BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

CONTINUE feeding throughout the warm weather months.

MAINTAIN a regular watering program until the weather turns cooler. Keep moist especially during any dry Santa Ana winds. Do not water at all if the rains begin.

CUT the pups that are at least one-third the size of the mother plant; leave others on until next spring.

REPOT to next larger pot size if necessary.

KEEP plants groomed by cutting dead blooms and discolored leaves.

CHECK for scale, snails and slugs - do not put bait in cups.

* * *

CACTUS & SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

WATCH plants and fertilize less as they go dormant. The winter growers need more fertilizer and water as they start to grow.

MAINTAIN the growth pattern of the plants. Look for signs in the pattern of growth as the seasons change.

BE careful with the treatment of the plants, the weather has been strange this year; be sure to protect plants from the hot days and if it is cool, watch for standing water on plants.

TRANSPLANT actively growing seedlings and rooted cuttings now so they can get established before winter.

CLEAN the areas that plants are grown in.

KEEP insect pests from growing into a major problem. Look at all plants carefully. Check for mealy bugs, mites, aphids and snails. If pests are found, treat appropriately.

* * *

CAMELLIAS

E.C. (Gene) Snooks

KEEP a good watering schedule especially during Santa

Tiny Petals Nursery
FREE CATALOGUE—44 COLOR PICTURES
Includes 1990 roses: IRRESISTIBLE, LITTLE CAROL, RUTH STALEY, and more than 100 other great varieties.
SHIPPED UPS IN 4" POTS
Discounts on orders of ten or more
TINY PETALS MINIATURE ROSE NURSERY
489 Minot Ave.
Chula Vista, CA 91910
Tel: 1-619-422-0385

Ana winds.
PRUNE unwanted new growth to maintain an open center.
COMPLETE disbudding to leave just one bud per branch tip. This will produce larger and more perfect blooms.
FERTILIZE with a 2-10-10 fertilizer. If liquid type is used, continue at once-a-month intervals throughout the winter months.
CHECK rooted cuttings in need of transplanting.
START "gibbing" all types of early blooms, especially reticulata and non-reticulata hybrids.
ADD iron for increased color of blooms.
SPRAY for bud mites or spider mites with kelthane or similar miticide.

* * *

DAHLIAS

Abe Janzen

CLEAN up old leaves and stalks, preparing for fall and winter.
SPRAY to prevent mildew and spider mites.
MAINTAIN a regular watering program until the first of October, then cut down watering gradually.
FEED with potash to promote good root growth. It also helps to keep plants healthier during the winter.

* * *

EPIPHYLLUMS

Frank Granatowski

PROTECT plants from exposure to direct sunlight.
SPRAY mist to provide moisture during warm spells and keep stems clean and free of dust. Spraying of foliage occasionally can be beneficial.
PREVENT soil from completely drying out.
PROTECT new growth from wind damage; stake plants and carefully tie to a trellis.
CHECK for snails and slugs; a few granules of "Sluggeta" at the base of the plants is very effective and leaves little or no residue.
GIVE plants a final feeding for fall - use a balanced fertilizer before they become semi-dormant.

* * *

FERNS

Ray Sodomka

TRIM off dead fronds.
PLANT spores of all varieties.
PROTECT from hot sun, but give maximum light.
WATER and maintain humidity by keeping surrounding areas damp.
FERTILIZE once with a high nitrogen fertilizer.
CHECK for aphids, mealy bugs and scale; use Malathion-50.
KEEP snails, pillbugs and slugs under control; use metaldehyde granules.

FUCHSIAS

William Selby

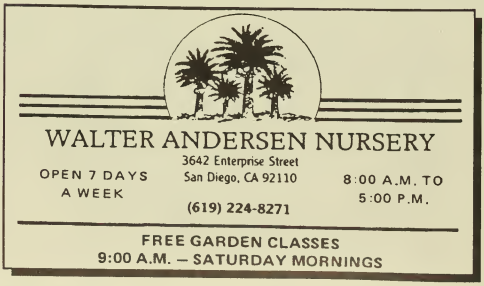
PICK off spent blooms and any seed pods.
MAINTAIN humidity by keeping areas sprayed. Be careful not to overwater, but mist during hot, dry, windy days. It is best to water in the early morning, or in the cool of the evening.
CONTINUE fertilizing for fall and winter bloom.
SPRAY as required for insect control. Be sure to wet the underside of leaves, the hiding place for egg laying.
MAKE cuttings while cutting back leggy growth; use the tender tips. October is the better month to propagate new plants.
KEEP cuttings in a cool place for 4 to 6 days; keep moist but not wet or soggy.

* * *

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Carol Roller

WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow excess water to drain away. keep foliage as dry as possible.
CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using less than the recommended strength. Apply as often as necessary to avoid nutritional deficiencies. Long term pellets may be used.
CONTINUE a pest control and disease prevention program using all products according to the manufacturers' directions.
BEGIN pruning of Regal, scented and similar types. At least one green leaf should be left on each stem being cut back.
MAKE cutting from the prunings. Shelter cuttings from extreme weather.
KEEP all plants tidy by removing faded flowers and discolored leaves.
CONTINUE to rotate plants on a regular basis in order to keep well-shaped.



IRIS

San Diego/Imperial County Iris Society

CLEAN up beds and discard old fans and debris.

DIVIDE and plant clumps of bearded iris.

FEED established tall-bearded that are not being divided.

PLANT beardless iris; Spurias, Siberians, Louisianas and Japanese varieties. Louisianas and Japanese are grown in pots, pools or in swampy conditions.

PLANT Dutch iris bulbs in October for spring bloom.

* * *

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

SPRAY and mist, especially when Santa Ana winds arrive.

BEGIN low nitrogen, high phosphate, high phosphorous feeding of cymbidiums.

WATER and mist cymbidiums; maintain humidity and do not let the foliage sunburn.

CHECK for scale and for sucking and chewing insects; spray accordingly.

LET paphiopedilums dry out a little when and if the days get cloudy or rainy. Keep water out of the crown of the plant.

GIVE phalaenopsis a balanced fertilizer such as 18-18-18 or 20-20-20. They are constantly growing all year long, but at different speeds. When your phals start to spike, try a high phosphorous fertilizer for about 90 days.

SLOW down the watering and fertilizing of nobile dendrobiums. Keep them slightly damp after the loss of their leaves and do not start to water or fertilize until the buds start to swell next spring.

STAKE any cattleya flowers that are drooping and straighten the plant an tie up. Place the plant just as you found it. DO NOT rotate the plant or the flower spike will be twisted.

KEEP air movement in your growing area. Be prepared for any great change in the weather pattern - it can be hot and windy or cold and wet, or just cold or just wet. If we have the El Nino as some people are predicting, this type of weather will mean RAIN.

CHECK the heater controls. Clean the pilot orifice. Check for leaks at the flex gas pipe joints; use soap and water as a leak detector - it will make bubbles at the joint if there is a leak.

SAVE your rain water for plants and for the spring project - a gravity flow water tank to supply your air cooler for the hot house or your home. (NO SALT BUILDUP). Save in 50 gallon containers or smaller.

* * *

ROSES

Brian Donn

CONTINUE with your regular watering, feeding and spraying program.

ENJOY your October roses which can be more beautiful than the spring roses of the same varieties.

FEED liquid iron the first week in September.

WASH off any spider mites with a jet spray of water under leaves weekly. Might spray with Orthene and a fungicide mixed as per instructions. Be sure to water the day before spraying.

CLEAN up any debris, especially spent foliage, from around the rose bushes.

ATTEND Fall Rose Shows and jot down names of those you wish to have next year.

* * *

GREEN THUMB

FEED well established shrubs with a balanced fertilizer; water thoroughly.

PREPARE bulb beds; add humus. Do not plant at this time, get early bulbs in nursery and place in refrigerator for a few weeks before planting.

MULCH acid-loving plants, using peat moss or ground bark.

DUST and stake chrysanthemums, but do not pinch tips any more; disbud for larger blooms.

DIVIDE the daylilies, agapanthus, Shasta daisies and belladonna lilies after blooming.

PLANT bulbs of calla, freesia, scilla and watsonia in September. Other bulbs, except tulips and hyacinths might be planted in October; anemone, daffodil, ixalis and ranunculus.

CLASSIC GARDENS

Landscape Design & Construction

We are offering a complete service in landscape design and installation.

(619) 459-0316

License no. 471422

ENTER A WORLD OF OUTDOOR ENJOYMENT

John Goodpasture Horticulturist

LANDSCAPE CARE

MAINTENANCE • TREE SERVICE

LAWN RENOVATION • SOD & SEED

PLANTING • SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Call John: (619) 542-0469

"No Job Too Large Or Too Small"

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

ASSOCIATE CLUBS

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Ruth C. Smith
4995 Fanuel Street
San Diego CA 92109-2134
619/488-0830
1st Mon - 11:30 am Rondavel Room San Diego Zoo

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB
Pres: Jay Morgan
4586 Regency Circle
Oceanside CA 92056-4921
619/941-4106
3rd Sat - 1:30 pm Horticulture Building #T8, Miracosta Community College

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION, INC
President: Mariette Pinchart
P. O. Box 230005
Encinitas CA 92023-0005

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S HORTICULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE ASSN. (PWHLA)
Pres: Carol Hopkins
1233 Pepper Tree Lane
Fallbrook CA 92028-4251
619/723-4316
4th Wed - Jan/Mar/May/Sep, 1st Wed - Nov

SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL HORTICULTURISTS
Pres: Emillo Giolzetti
P. O. Box 34341
San Diego CA 92163-4341
619/530-0358
4th Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado Rm 104, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION
Pres: Kathie J. Van Arum
1825 "I" Avenue
National City CA 91950-5836
619/477-5258

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL
Chr: Mrs. Robert Armstrong
1453 Flair Encinitas Drive
Encinitas CA 92024-2935
619/942-8161
1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

GARDEN CLUBS

BERNARDO GARDENER'S CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Harry Smith (Elizabeth)
18174 Corte De Aceituno
San Diego CA 92128-1556
619/485-1248
3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Josyln Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Valerie Barnett
5758 Pray Street
Bonita CA 91902-2118
619/475-0987
2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Sep-Jun, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Susanne Scribner
861 Coronado Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2434
619/435-8088

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Robert Anderes
1569 Oleander Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-5645
619/421-9631
3rd Wed - 1:00 pm, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Virginia Soderberg
6197 Arno Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4624
619/582-7098
1st Wed - 7:00 pm, Convair Recreation Club House

CORNONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: William G. Williams
P. O. Box 180-188
Coronado CA 92118-0188
619/435-3985
Twice Annually By Call of President

CROWN GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. John M. Andersen
952 I Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2450
619/435-9041
4th Thu - 9:00 am, Coronado Library, Coronado

DESERT SEA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Lucy Morrissey
P. O. Box 5447
Salton City CA 92275-5447
619/394-9113

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Robert Lee
14054 McNally Road
Valley Center CA 92082-4428
619/749-6774
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Community Hall, Valley Center

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Emma Louise Saxton
423 South Elm Street
Escondido CA 92025-4540
619/745-1960
3rd Fri - 1:00 pm, Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Walter Brendel (Pat)
1836 Via Entrada
Fallbrook CA 92028-2555
619/723-7577

FLEUR DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Delbert Gambill
7450 Via Capri
La Jolla CA 92037-2848
619/459-0496
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Brending
8429 Midland Street
La Mesa CA 91942-7730
619/463-1273
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive, La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Robert H. Van Kirk
7821 Boulevard Place
La Jolla CA 92037-3931
619/459-2825
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, Sep-Jun, La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7111 La Jolla Boulevard La Jolla

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Doris Harris
9786 Hawley Road
El Cajon CA 92021-2538
619/443-4176
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Lakeside Recreation Center, 12219 Roberts Way, Lakeside

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Mrs. Jean S. Cunningham
1222 Fleetridge Drive
San Diego CA 92106-2004
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

LEISURE WORLD GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Wayne F. Dyer
13171 St. Andrews Drive #154L
Seal Beach CA 90740-3446
213/596-4161

ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mr. Stan Rys
1233 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-2310
619/298-9118
3rd Fri - 7:30 pm, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Marilesse Grove
P. O. Box 443
La Jolla CA 92038-0443
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Sep-Jun, Recreation Center, Pacific Beach

PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
Dir: Mrs. Lawrence Maletta (Opal)
P. O. Box 246
Valley Center CA 92082-0206
619/749-3485

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Ellen E. Kuhns
875 Albion Street
San Diego CA 92106-2933
619/222-2765
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, 3598 Talbot, Westminister Presby Church

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Brenda Robinson
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92074-0027
619/748-1978
2nd Wed - 9:00 am, Lake Poway Pavilion

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Phyllis Aylmer
Hort Chrm: Vera Sanjana
P. O. Box 1257
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-1646
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club, Avenida de Acacias

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Charles Hoffner (Gerry)
7920 Canyon Slope Place
San Diego CA 92120-1602
619/287-4702
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Mary Neutsil
912 Emma Drive
Cardiff CA 92007-1411
619/753-1044
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Botanical Gardens

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Mrs. Deykes Whitney
3349 Wellesley Avenue
La Jolla CA 92122-2336
619/546-0393
4th Thu - 1:00 pm, Sep-May, United Methodist Church

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Carol Cotton
939 Vale View
Vista CA 92083-6728
619/726-4994
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Service Center, 222 Jefferson St, Vista

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034
619/660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: Rose Itano
8588 Prestwick Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-2048
619/457-4626
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056
619/278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Robert Fox
922 Skylark Drive
La Jolla CA 92037-7730
619/456-0559
2nd Tues - 10:00 am, Forum Hall University Town Center, La Jolla

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641
619/276-4667

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160
619/429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES

AFRICAN VIOLETS

BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Barbara Wallace
1075 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-2308
619/298-7870
4th Mon - 6:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Lois Cornish
993 Helix Avenue
Chula Vista CA 91911-2309
619/469-5579
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Center, 1153 East Madison, El Cajon

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Anne Stewart
442 F Street C4
Chula Vista CA 91910-3739
619/422-6841
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist Church, San Diego

AROID

INTERNATIONAL AROID SOCIETY
Pres: Bruce McManus
11691 SW 93rd Street
Miami FL 33176-1009
305/271-3767

BAMBOO

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Gerald Bol
Box 640
Springville CA 93265-0640
209/539-2145

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Edalee Harwell
1055 Benecia Street
San Diego CA 92110-2501
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Eleanor Calkins
910 Fern
Escondido CA 92027-1708
619/746-4743

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. T. M. O'Reilly (Thelma)
10942 Sunray Place
La Mesa CA 91941-7241
619/670-0830
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Pres: Everett Jones
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92164-0037
619/421-3721
2nd Sun - 11:00 Workshop 1:00 pm Meeting, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Pres: Shirley McKim
3447 Copley Avenue
San Diego CA 92116-1969
619/284-3437
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Rm 104, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: David Waller
P. O. Box 82996
San Diego CA 92138-3996
619/578-7041
1st Thu - 7:45 pm, Byzantine Catholic Church, 2235 Galahad Road, Serra Mesa

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Eleanore Hewitt
P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92033-0840
619/753-3651
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Michael Buckner
1958 Sunset Cliffs Boulevard #103
San Diego CA 92107
619/222-3216
2nd Sat - 1:30pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Beth Kalah
560 H Aavenue
Coronado CA 92118-1624
619/435-1989
3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Nov-Apr, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

DAHLIAS

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY INC.
Mem Chmn: Michael Martinolich
159 Pine Street
New Hyde Park NY 11040-2446
516/742-3898

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Gerald Lohmann
6616 Rockglen Avenue
San Diego CA 92111-4108
619/279-5135
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, except Jul/Dec, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/475-4478
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

EXOTIC

EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/583-9551
4th Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Recreation Center, 1153 E. Madison, El Cajon

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/**583-9551**
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS
Pres: Mrs. Claire Guggenheim
4601 Murphy Avenue
San Diego CA 92122-2720
619/**453-3321**

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH
Pres: Janet Wright
610 North Nevada Street
Oceanside CA 92054-2423
619/**722-3373**
2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Palmquist Elementary School, 1999 California St, Oceanside

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Meda Williams
1094 Devonshire Drive
San Diego CA 92107-4038
619/**224-5229**
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

SUN HARBOR BRANCH
NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Quanah Hanes
5977 Lake Murray Boulevard
La Mesa CA 91942-2508
619/**469-0900**
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/**583-9551**
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mariette Pinchart
1601 Burgundy Road
Encinitas CA 92024-1208
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Feb/Apr/Jun/Sep/Nov, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Hazel E. Carson
6171 Tooley Street
San Diego CA 92114-1315
619/**264-8688**

IVY

THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Chrm: Frances Rynearson
7733 Ivanhoe Avenue East
La Jolla CA 92037-4521
619/**459-1235**
1st Mon - Feb/May/Aug/Nov, Casa del Prado, Rm 104, Balboa Park

MACADAMIA

CALIFORNIA MACADAMIA SOCIETY
Pres: Jim Russell
P. O. Box 1290
Fallbrook CA 92028-0909
619/**728-8081**

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: James Dice
5524 Waverly Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037-7646
619/**459-7847**
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Dorris Baur
16516 Gabarda Road
San Diego CA 92128-3021
619/**487-6614**
3rd Mon - 3:00 pm, 16003 Turtleback Road, Rancho Bernardo

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH
Pres: Bette Mackenberg
3567 Mira Pacific Drive
Oceanside CA 92056-3954
619/**757-4527**
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Sep-Jun, Woman's Club of Carlsbad, 3320 Monroe Street, Carlsbad

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Neta Jaynes
802 McDonald Road
Fallbrook CA 92028-3540
619/**728-8974**
2nd Fri - 7:30 pm, Vista Senior Center, 222 Jefferson St, Vista

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Kenner
10919 Explorer Road
La Mesa CA 91941-7220
619/**660-6161**
1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

ROSE

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Steve Marvin
P. O. Box 133
Carlsbad CA 92018-0133
619/**433-2454**
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Calavera Hills Community Center, Carlsbad

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Sally Long
1663 Fuerte Ranch Road
El Cajon CA 92019-3730
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Dallas Runion
1627 Regulus Street
San Diego CA 92111-7129
619/**279-6134**
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Oct-Jun, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

WATER LILY

THE WATER LILY SOCIETY
Pres: Norman Bennett
c/o Charles B. Thomas, Sec.
P. O. Box 104
Buckeystown MD 21717-0104
301/874-5373

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

THE GARDEN DOCTOR
3755 Avocado Boulevard
La Mesa CA 91941-7301
619/**441-1468**

EVERGREEN PRESIDIO GARDEN CENTER
5115 Linda Vista Road
San Diego CA 92110-2602
619/**297-4216**

SKYLINE FINANCIAL
Mr. & Mrs. Michael D. Rice
4040 Mars Way
La Mesa CA 91941-7248
619/**670-4010**

STERLING TOURS
Cheryl Hedgpeth
2707 Congress Street
San Diego CA 92110-2758
619/**299-3010**

SUNSHINE GARDENING SERVICE
Ken Fernandes
3021 McCall
San Diego CA 92106-3464
619/**224-1930**

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Learn How to Grow Beautiful Bromeliads
MEETINGS: 7:30 PM • 2nd Tuesday of Each Month
Casa del Prado • Room 104 • Balboa Park
Visitors and New Members are Welcome

North County Rose Society's
25th Annual Rose Show
Plaza Camino Real, Carlsbad
October 12th and 13th
Saturday 1-6pm; Sunday 12-4pm

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
Garden Center & Library
Casa del Prado Room 105 San Diego CA 92101-1619
619/232-5762

Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

OFFICERS

President
Patricia T. Kastama
619/222-2707
1st Vice President
Barbara Pruyne
2nd Vice President
Lucy Warren
Treasurer
John Lewis
Recording Secretary
Jean E. Johns
Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. William Rathmann
Past President
Don Boyer
Office/Financial Secretary
Tillie Marcus
Ann Waters

DIRECTORS

Term 1989-1992
Lynn Beyerle
Milton Sessions
Lois Vaiana
Term 1990-1993
Frances Clare
Marie Walsh
Vernice Putman
Term 1991-1994
Louise Lewis
Kathy Walsh
Mary Jordan

COMMITTEES

Computer Operator
Lynn Beyerle
Editor, California Garden
John J. Gagliardi
619/449-1648
Flower Arrangers Guild
Elma Garcia
619/672-9838
Historian
Barbara Jones
619/222-1032
Public Relations
Mary Jordan
619/222-7665
Hospitality
Kathy Walsh
619/296-8429
Hosts & Hostesses
Vernice Putman
619/749-9587
Tours
Helen A. Gagliardi
Ann Waters
619/449-1648
Newsletter
Lucy Warren
619/295-0342

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Allethe Macdonald
Polly Whigman
Elizabeth B. Glover
Barbara S. Jones
Roy Jones
Elsie Topham
Don Boyer
Nancy Cottingham

Computerization of Page Layouts by:

R. Barry Lewis
Computer System Analyst
619/460-2136

MEETING

Third Tuesday

February, April, June, October
Casa Del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park San Diego

IN AND ABOUT THIS ISSUE

DO NOT MISS: Announcements of Flower Arranging classes, Bus Tours to Lake Arrowhead and Huntington Gardens, Basket Weaving classes, San Diego Floral Association. Quarterly Meeting and Dinner. Enjoy a marvelous dinner and stay for a talk on Native Plants given by R. Mitchell Beauchamp - all events listed in the Horticultural Calendar, a regular feature of California Garden magazine.

* * *

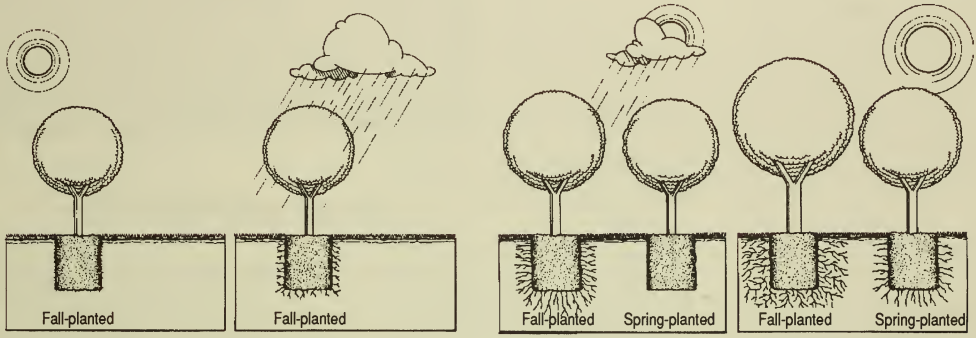
HELP US TO BETTER SERVE YOU

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is conducting a survey of all California Garden subscribers. The results of this study will enable us to tailor the magazine to your specific interests and to address your gardening needs. Survey forms will be included in subscription renewal notices and should be sent back in the renewal envelope. They are designed to be filled out quickly, with minimum effort.

Subscription renewals sent in July included the questionnaire and we are delighted with the high rate of response and thoughtful comments on the magazine. The entire study will take a full year, but we will be sharing some of the interim results as they become available.

This is your opportunity to give us your opinions and suggestions. The organization and magazine are run by volunteer efforts, so we would also welcome your special expertise.

FALL IS FOR PLANTING AT MISSION HILLS NURSERY



FALL - Cooling air
Roots begin growth in soil still warm from heat of summer.

WINTER - Cold air, short days
Minimal top growth. Soil is cold and has lots of moisture. Roots continue slow growth using plant's stored food.

EARLY SPRING - Warming air
Top growth beginning on both plants. Soil is cold. Fall planted roots continue to grow, while spring planted roots slowly start growth.

LATE SPRING - Warm air, growth surge.
Tree planted in fall was ready for surge of spring top growth as larger root system supplies maximum needs for water and nutrients. Smaller roots on spring planted tree means tree is not ready for full surge

In our area, fall is the ideal time to plant trees, shrubs, lawns and bulbs for a number of reasons.

- The cooler temperatures reduce the strain on newly planted material and on you as you work in the garden.
- The winter rains will reduce your watering tasks.
- Material planted in the fall will have two seasons to become established and ready to add color and texture to your spring garden (see illustration).
- Cool season vegetables are now available as seeds or in pony packs and 4 inch pots.
- Bulbs planted this fall will assure you of glorious color in the garden come spring.

Mention this ad and receive 20% off your next purchase at Mission Hills Nursery!

Not valid on sale merchandise. Expires September 30, 1991.

MISSION HILLS NURSERY
The gardener's store

1525 Ft. Stockton Dr.
San Diego, CA 92103
295-2808
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.,
7 days a week

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-240)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619, USA

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA